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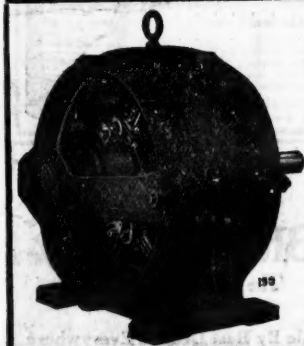
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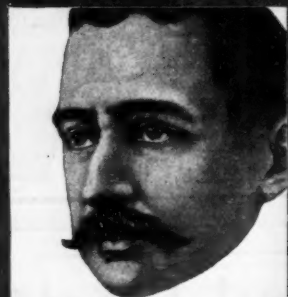


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## USE OF AIRSHIPS IN WAR.

Analysis of the recent memorial of the International Arbitration League protesting against the employment of airships in war does not impress the London Engineer with the force of the reasoning therein contained. It fails to see that a bomb falling vertically from a thousand or so feet overhead can be more destructive than a shell thrown from a modern piece of artillery, or even as greatly destructive. The zone of danger would be less, the charge of the bomb could not be made anything like as great as that of a modern projectile, and, in addition, the continuous bombardment of a given spot by an aeroplane would be practically impossible. Hence, as an offensive weapon its use from a humanitarian point of view is actually to be preferred to the employment of modern artillery. The records of war are full of senseless sacrifices, of mistaken calculations which have cost thousands of lives, and of disasters incurred through ignorance. The intelligent use of an aeroplane is certain, in large part, to prevent similar occurrences in future wars, and for each one so obviated the thanks of all humanitarians are due. In past days armies fought blindfolded. The progress of science has given them the means of seeing each other, and it will be against all probability if in consequence the hideousness of war is not proportionally reduced.

That a new era has been opened in the matter of directing artillery fire at targets unseen by the gunners from information furnished to them by aerial scouts is a conclusion drawn by that British expert in aeronautics, Major H. Bannerman-Phillips, from the performance of aeroplanes in the Continental maneuvers of 1911. Captain Bellenger in a single-seated monoplane and Captain Casse, Lieutenant Blard and Lieutenant Menard (each accompanied by an observer) in three double-seated biplanes were directed to reconnoiter the scene of operations of an enemy supposed to be advancing on Verdun and to report the effect of artillery fire from their own side. The latter fired live shell, but, of course, only marks or dummies represented the force of the enemy, which were invisible to the gunners owing to the elevation of the ground between them and their objectives. The aviators rose to a height of 4,000 feet to comply with supposed conditions of safety, circled around over the enemy during the engagement and by means of dropped messages indicating the results of the firing from time to time rendered the shooting far more effective.

The effect of aerial scouting upon the value of cavalry also is discussed. The success of the aerial scouts in the French and German exercises has developed a tendency among enthusiastic advocates of the aeroplane to assume that the army airman will entirely take the place of the cavalry scout, but it is well to point out, says the London writer, that it is unreasonable to suppose that the aeroplane can do more than very considerably lighten the labor of the cavalry reconnaissance and allow the mounted troops more rest and more freedom for purposes of tactical aggression while at the same time reducing the strain on the horses. On Sept. 9, during the French maneuvers, not one of the twenty-four aviators on both sides could go up on account of the weather. Such weather crippling of the activity of air scouts and other dangers and mishaps must be taken account of and the net result is to make it plain that it would be most unwise to rely upon the continuous efficiency of aerial scouting in any form, if unsupported by mounted troops forming a protective screen against the scouting enterprises of the enemy's cavalry.

The general adoption by the different nations of neutral-colored uniforms is destined to decrease materially the efficacy of the air scout, according to this British student of aeronautics, for whereas hitherto it has been comparatively easy to distinguish friend from

foe by the distinctive uniforms with the universal introduction of field service uniforms of grey-green or mud-color, calculated to make the wearers as little conspicuous as possible, the problem of distinguishing friendly from hostile troops and even of distinguishing scattered troops at all when flying rapidly at a safe elevation will be much more difficult than now. It is hard to say what the aerial patrol will be able to do for his own side in wooded country. He will be visible and possibly audible to the enemy but he will see next to nothing himself. In misty weather he will lose his way and see nothing at all. The ease with which air scouts can be deceived by false dispositions and dummy field works will also tend to vitiate the work of the fliers. In the German army maneuvers of 1910 the "red" army laid out a dummy position with elaborate field works which completely fooled the air scouts of the "blue" army, although they were in a dirigible and had a steady platform for observation.

## CANAL ZONE SANITATION.

Believing that the value of results in Panama sanitation will lose its effectiveness in influencing thought in other tropical regions if false ideas as to the cost of the improvement which the officers of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., have brought about get abroad, Col. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer in the Canal Zone, makes a protest in the Journal of the American Medical Association against the misrepresentations of which the work of his corps has been the object at the hands of ignorant or wilfully deceiving writers. A recent writer for a syndicate has charged the medical officials of the Zone with spending money so lavishly to improve the health of the locality that, if the rate of expenditure were adopted in the United States, the public health of the country would cost about \$1,200,000,000. This figure is obtained on the supposition that the Zone spends for its health each year the sum of two million dollars. Dr. Gorgas asserts that those figures were not obtained from his office, so they may be set down as pure conjecture. The expenses of sanitation on the Isthmus have amounted to about \$365,000 a year. By ratio of population the sanitation expenditures in the United States would be \$219,000,000. Colonel Gorgas also calls attention to the recent statement of a prominent railroad official that the sanitary expenditures at the completion of the canal would amount to about five per cent. of the total cost, whereas the official records will show the sanitation cost to be less than one per cent. of the total appropriation. To bring home to the lay mind the beneficent change that has been wrought in the living conditions in the Zone, Colonel Gorgas condenses into a few striking statistics many ghastly disasters which overtook groups of human beings that encountered the deadly miasmas of the pestilential Isthmus.

In 1853 the 4th U.S. Infantry, with Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, later the victor at Appomattox, as regimental quartermaster, crossed the Isthmus on its way to California. The railroad was then completed only half way across. The regiment had to march from Gorgona to Panama. From the time the regiment left Colon on the Atlantic side till it reached San Francisco it lost eighty men out of a total strength of 810. During the building of the railroad between 1850 and 1855 the sickness was so great among the laborers that often the work came to a stop because the force were either dead or sick. At one time the construction company imported 1,000 negroes from the west coast of Africa, and within six months these had all died. At another time a thousand Chinese were brought over to the Isthmus for the same work. Within six months these were all dead. During the construction period of the old French company, from 1881 to 1889, as many as 5,618 employees died in hospital. The first French director came over with his wife and three children. In a month all but himself had died of yellow fever. A French engineer came over with seventeen young Frenchmen. In a month all had died of the fever but him. The superintendent of the railroad brought his three sisters to the Isthmus. Within a month they were in their graves. The Mother Superior of the Catholic sisters nursing at Ancon Hospital told Colonel Gorgas she had come out with twenty-four sisters. In a few years twenty-one had died, the most of yellow fever. Dr. Gorgas believes that the French lost 22,189 laborers by death in the five years named, or a death rate of 240 per thousand a year, but, he hastens to say, it is due to the French to explain that we should have done as badly if we had known no more of the causes of tropical diseases than they did.

The great discoveries in tropical medicine in regard to the relation of mosquitoes to yellow fever and malaria occurred between the French and the American periods of construction. Against the French rate of 240 per thousand and the highest American maximum death rate was forty in the early days of our occupancy. The present rate is only 7.50, and, best of all, yellow fever has been entirely banished. There has not been a single case since May, 1906. The French lost 22,189 men in nine years with an average force of about 10,200, while in nearly the same time, with an average force of 33,000, we have lost less than 4,000. A noteworthy feature of the statements of the Army officers associated with the Panama Canal work is that they do not seek to exploit themselves and their achievements at the expense of their predecessors, but are always ready to give them credit for many good things and for the utilization to the best advantage of the knowledge they then possessed. They frankly admit that they have learned much from the work of the civil engineers who labored so valiantly before them amid the terrors of the Isthmus to

construct the railway, and also from the French engineers who undertook the first canal work in the Isthmus under conditions of disease and death that might have daunted a less courageous people.

While the U.S. Army has reached a state of satisfied calm in the adoption of the new Springfield rifle, British army circles are much interested in the subject of a new small arm, and the Lee-Enfield comes in for all sorts of condemnation at the hands of its enemies. Much has been made by the Opposition in Parliament of the claim that the rifles of foreign countries have a flatter trajectory, and Viscount Hardinge in the House of Commons on March 4 asked Lord Haldane whether it would have been fair to the army last fall if it had been sent to the Continent in war with so inferior a weapon. The War Secretary admitted that in an expedition abroad last September the British rifle would have been inferior to that of the German army in very material points, but none the less it would have been a very serviceable gun, and one with which no troops should have been afraid to go into battle. It had various advantages, he believed, which the German rifle did not have. A flat trajectory is not everything. There are other things to be taken into account. A flat trajectory really meant that if one took aim at a man, say, 800 yards away, one had a better chance with a flat trajectory of hitting somebody in between who was not aimed at. "So far as the mark aimed at was concerned, one trajectory is for all purposes practically as good as another." A rifle with a high trajectory has compensating advantages, though the Secretary hastened to say he would not affirm that a flat trajectory is not an advantage. In these days of rapid firing, he said, a light rifle has an advantage over the heavier weapon, and in the new rifle the War Office were endeavoring to preserve lightness. It was proposed to combine the benefit of as flat a trajectory as they could get with the other advantages. The issue could not be made as soon as the type was adopted, as the proper charge in relation to the bullet would have to be determined. At present they were manufacturing enough to arm several battalions for experimentation. The rifle they had adopted had the flattest trajectory in the world. The important point in the new rifle would be the cartridge, which contained a larger charge of cordite than the present gun, giving increased velocity. "In the matters of caliber, weight of bullet, size of charge and handiness the new rifle is superior to anything at present existing," was the satisfying conclusion of the Secretary.

The use of the words 'invasion' and 'invade' in reference to possible intervention by the United States in Mexico should be discouraged by all newspapers that wish neither to see the United States put in a wrong light before the world nor to arouse an unnecessary feeling among the Mexicans against us. Even if the force of circumstances should make it necessary for the United States to send troops into Mexico it would not be an invasion. When one country invades another the idea of hostility is always implied, either war formally declared or practically existent. There is no suggestion whatever of war with Mexico in any thought that the Government of the United States may have respecting the probable necessity of sending troops across the Rio Grande. The purpose of such a movement would be to prevent war, not to bring on war. Without such interference it might result that unrestrained rebels or blindly zealous loyalists might precipitate a massacre of Americans that would almost certainly force a war upon us. It will be remembered how the attitude of this country toward Spain was changed in the twinkling of an eye by the destruction of the battleship Maine and the death of American sailors. So it might be at any moment in Mexico, or on the Mexican frontier, if the forces of disorder should get beyond the power of the Madero government to control. It would be to prevent so deplorable an eventuality that the United States would send troops into Mexico, and the last thought at such a time on the part of this country would be that it was meant as an invasion. The policy of this country has always been to keep its hands off neighboring republics when they were rent by discord. There is nowhere in this country, except perhaps on the immediate border, where some local sentiment is likely to take sides with this or that disputant, anything but the friendliest feeling toward Mexico. Hence the continued use in our daily press of a word so offensive to Mexican pride and so inaccurate in its meaning is not unlikely to give our neighbors across the Rio Grande a totally wrong idea of our sentiments toward them. The Army of Pacification sent to Cuba under Major General Barry a few years ago was not an army of "invasion," and the Mexicans can rest assured that the despatching of United States troops across the border in the present emergency to protect American and foreign interests would have no more of hostility behind it than had the visit of our troops to Cuba.

Members of the U.S. Army who have served in the Philippines or expect to serve there will be interested to learn of the completion of the fine roadway from Manila to Batangas. The Manila Cables-American of Feb. 16 said: "Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Philippines Division, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. P. W. Davison, 4th Inf., made a trip by automobile of inspection yesterday over the newly constructed road on the route from Manila to Batangas. This was used for the first time by a military organization on the march of the 8th U.S. Cavalry to Manila to join the northern detachment Cavalry brigade now engaging in the Department of Luzon field inspection and maneuvers."



Taking a position that might inspire a cynic to suggest that he is making morality a matter of muscular development by contending that athletes take more chances with their health than do persons with weak constitutions, Dr. Richard Cole Newton, of Montclair, N.J., in a letter to the Journal of the American Medical Association seeks to show the inconclusiveness of the reasoning of Surgeon General Stokes, of the Navy, in his condemnation of strenuous athletics in cadet days as injuriously affecting a man's ability for military service in later years. He holds that the Surgeon General's arguments are of the *post hoc, ergo propter hoc* kind, and are not convincing because they seem to overlook the "insolence of health" which the powerful athletes are supposed to possess, and which make them more prodigal of their strength and more reckless of consequences. It has been said that someone who took to task John L. Sullivan for squandering his magnificent physique in his early years was somewhat taken back when he asked, "Well, if I had been as good as you." Where a man of a weak constitution is taught to guard his health from his very youth, the athlete runs risks because health is a continuous possession with him, and he is not warned by attacks of invalidism of the necessity of temperance and continence until it is too late and his powers of recuperation are undermined. "In my ten years in the Army," says Dr. Newton, "I found that the strong and athletic officers were more apt to be dissipated than their weaker and more domestically inclined colleagues. The dull routine of garrison life was more irksome to the strong and enterprising than to the weak and undeveloped. It was commonly understood that the best fighters and most gallant officers were apt to be the freest livers and the hardest drinkers. The dull life on shipboard must have a similar effect, and the athletic men are perhaps the more dissipated. No one can keep well long and lead an improper life. Consequently, until we know what kind of men the Surgeon General is writing about, his report is of little scientific value. The reports of Drs. Anderson, of Yale, and Sargent, of Harvard, tell quite a different story. College graduates being, let us assume, less prone to dissipation than naval officers, as a class, are distinctly benefited in after life by athletic exercises in college, as the reports of their physical directors show." Dr. Newton was an assistant surgeon in the Army from 1880 till 1889, when he resigned. Where does he get his information that naval officers are more prone to dissipation than civilian graduates?

Since our population is made up of heterogeneous elements recruiting officers will profit by a reading of the admirable paper in the Journal of the American Medical Association of March 9 by Dr. Henry M. Friedman, LL.B., acting assistant surgeon, U.S.P.H. and M.H. Service, New York, on the causes of the lack of muscular development among different races. He seeks to trace the reason for the decadence physically of the Greeks and Italians as compared with their ancient fore-runners, and he finds it in the crossing with inferior blood from the African and Asiatic coasts. In enlisting men of foreign parentage a remark of Dr. Friedman should be borne in mind, that "the northern and the southern Italians are two different races and present different physical characteristics. The northern Italians have the characteristics and belong to the Slavic and Germanic races; the southern Italians are a mixture of the Italian, Greek and African. The modern Greeks are among the most poorly developed muscularly of all the immigrants arriving in the United States. They are not really the direct descendants of the ancients; numerous wars, invasions and migrations have changed their ethnology entirely. Our own mode of living, says Dr. Friedman, is fast converting us into a race of Lilliputians, owing to the undoubted trend away from work involving the use of muscles. We are breeding a race of people with big minds and little bodies. This tendency toward muscular deterioration of the general population of the United States is another very powerful argument for military training, and, even if the needs of national protection shall not demand it, perhaps the American people may awaken to the value of universal military education as a corrective of this tendency to physical retrogression. Dr. Friedman believes that if athletics of the safe and sane kind were more common and more nearly universal there would be little enthusiasm for the barbaric sports. One of the chief features of military education is physical exercise, for the value of a soldier is in proportion to his health, to the perfection of his physical powers; hence it is the duty of all properly conducted army medical systems to cultivate rational physical training.

The New Advocate of Baton Rouge, La., from which we quoted last week, is doing yeoman work in arousing the American people to a sense of the danger attending their reliance upon "the valor of ignorance." In an article on this subject in its number for March 29 the New Advocate says: "To-day the American continent lies as helpless, as undefended, as did the Empire of the East in 1453, when Turk and Arab tore down the cross from St. Sophia and put up the crescent in its stead. And in Washington our Congressmen play the demagogue to the masses with their talk against 'militarism,' and play the fool with the Army by laughing at the experience and the advice of the men who have given their days to the study of the nation's defense and stand ready to die in a hopeless fight when the nation calls. Our day of test is coming, perhaps not to-morrow, or the day after, or next year, or a half decade hence—but it is coming as it came to Greece, to Rome, to Constantinople, to England during the days of the Corsican adventurer, to France when Germany tore her pride to bits in a hundred days and raped her borders of their fairest provinces; to Russia when the far-flung battle line about distant Mukden crumpled at the impact of the fierce brown warriors of Nippon. Our 'statesmen' play with the fate of the nation, turning their backs on all history, while their faces with smug grins watch for approval to the constituencies that deem themselves safe in the bosom of the vast continent. But those constituencies will shrink with an unthought fear when the dread word of 'war' comes at last. For it will not come in formal declaration and salvos of artillery from men-of-war in the Antipodes. It will come when grim Dreadnoughts loom off the coast of California, and in the scream of shell to the stricken heart of our own cities. Our 'statesmen' will have brought the day of terror—but the people will pay the price for the valor of their ignorance—will pay it when the gardens of the coast are fertilized with the corpses of the nation's bravest, dead in a hopeless fight; when the passes of the Rockies are rimmed with

fire; when lonely wives in prairie homes and country villages listen through the endless nights as the troop trains thunder to the West. Fanatic fear? say you. Read your histories anew and withdraw the words."

Increase of pay does not seem to reach the problem of supplying officers of commissioned rank to the French army. Recently there was a twenty-five per cent. increase voted in the pay and allowances of French officers, but still the number of applicants for commissions is insufficient. Partly to overcome this difficulty and also to improve the prospects of the non-commissioned ranks the Minister of War proposes to create a new commissioned grade, that of enseigne, or ensign, to which selected staff sergeants and sergeants will be promoted. The new ensigns would perform the same duties as junior lieutenants, so that senior lieutenants will have more time for training their men. It is proposed for the present to limit the numbers of the new rank to one per battalion. The idea is approved in France as being democratic, but it is asserted that the ensigns will cost as much as lieutenants and will be too old for promotion to senior ranks, whereas a young lieutenant is valuable not only in his own rank, but as a prospective general. M. Delcassé, at the head of the French Navy Department, has decided to place young officers in positions where they will early feel responsibility. The sub-lieutenants, therefore, are to form a single body of officers, and as soon as they leave the schools they will be sent to the divisions on the coast of Morocco, or in the Far East, or at Newfoundland or Iceland, or to ships employed in the Channel or on hydrographic service, and afterward to a destroyer flotilla. When they join vessels commanded by lieutenants a senior sub-lieutenant will be second in command, and in the case of destroyers the sub-lieutenant must, if possible, be a torpedo specialist. There will be two periods of embarkation, the first to give sea experience, for what is known as the "formation maritime," lasting two years, after which the young officers will go to the gunnery or torpedo school, according to their aptitudes or wishes or the needs of the service. After gaining their certificates of proficiency they will be appointed as specialists. French officers enter the service much later than do the officers of the British navy, and the object of M. Delcassé is to give the early sea experience and responsibility which have been wanting to them.

To see the huge throngs that attend the army reviews in the cities of the United States, and the club features that go with membership in the Guard, is to appreciate what a great void would exist in the social life of a large part of the population if suddenly the armories were blotted out. Before long perhaps the instructive observations made by Lieut. Col. Alsager Pollock, editor of the United Service Magazine of London, who was directed to visit America several years ago to study the workings of our army system, will bear fruit, and we shall see established in the United Kingdom one of the most effective means of recruiting the citizen soldiery. American officers who have visited England have uniformly returned enthusiastic over the zeal in matters military which is displayed by the average Englishman, and this zeal seems to exist not because but in spite of the accommodations afforded by the cities and towns. Colonel Pollock wrote us an interesting letter on this subject some months ago, which appeared in our issue of Dec. 30, 1911, page 537, in which he said: "The War Office is building so-called armories in London and elsewhere, all of which are badly conceived, having small drill halls for each unit using the armory, instead of one big one. All our city corps have and always have had armories of all sorts, in which are inclosed a drill hall (wretchedly small) and the necessary offices." The milder climate of England in winter must be taken into account in discussing the greater amount of outdoor drill in England. We recall that an Englishman on his first visit to this country expressed great surprise to us last week to learn that golf playing was suspended in New York and the surrounding country in winter, whereas he had found winter the best playing time in his home country.

Lord Haldane, British War Secretary, does not believe in paying members of the Territorial Forces, which correspond to the National Guard of the United States. In his recent memorandum on the army estimates for 1912-13 he made some emphatic remarks on that subject. In his view, where the true spirit of voluntary patriotic endeavor has been fully developed there is no need to attempt to buy the services of the men, and further it is only where that spirit is less in evidence that the cry goes up that recruits can only be had for money. Some very high officers of the Organized Militia of this country are on record as taking the same view as Lord Haldane of the doubtful wisdom of adding pay to the other inducements to young men to do state military service. The London United Service Gazette protests against the rejection of applicants for service in the Territorial Forces because they happen to fall under the measurements, saying: "In nine cases out of ten we believe the local Territorial soldiers themselves are far better judges as to whether a man they bring as a recruit is fit and strong enough to undertake the duties of a citizen soldier, than the medics who are set to work to cast out so many men who really have no organic disease or other defect, except diminutive stature. Lord Roberts and Nelson are instances of good material in small parcels." The strength of the Territorial Forces on Feb. 1 last, exclusive of the commissioned officers, was 9,385 non-coms. and 259,092 privates. The Infantry comprised 164,280 privates; next being the Royal Field Artillery with 26,845, and the Yeomanry third with 23,608.

If nothing else was accomplished by the concentration of our Regular troops in Texas last spring and summer our Army has received the distinction of being the first to issue an order for compulsory vaccination of soldiers. It was the beneficial results of the vaccination obtained in the Maneuver Division in Texas that decided the War Department to issue that order to make it general. In the Spanish War more than ninety per cent. of the Volunteer regiments developed the disease within eight weeks of going to camp, and among the whole body of troops there were no fewer than 20,000 cases between May and September. In the recent address of Capt. A. W. Williams, Med. Corps, U.S.A., before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, attention is called to the contrast in the condition of the soldiers of the Maneuver Division and the civilians in the cities of Galveston and San Antonio, in the same climatic situation. Thus

comparisons could be formed that were invaluable for medical computation and for the development of a practical working system of prophylactic inoculation. In 1910 there was an instructive contrast between the prevalence of typhoid among inoculated and non-inoculated troops. In that year 17,978 men, or about one-fourth of the Army, were inoculated against typhoid. Only seven cases appeared among these soldiers, without a single death, while among the non-inoculated, amounting to three-fourths of the Army, there were 135 cases, with ten deaths, or three more fatal cases than there were non-fatal cases among the vaccinated.

Engineers visiting the International Congress of Navigation, which will begin at Philadelphia on May 23, will have an opportunity to study the methods of construction on the Panama Canal. Before the Congress convenes there will be set up for the inspection of the delegates expensive working models of the canal. The first will show the Gatun Lock and the second the Canal Zone, giving a section of the lock wall with miter-gate machinery, miter-forcing machine and valve and fender chain machinery. This model, on the scale of a half-inch to one foot, was constructed on the Isthmus of Panama, in the shops of the Isthmian Canal Commission. All the moving parts will be operated by constant speed electric motors. The main protection against boats damaging the gates of the summit locks of the canal is a huge chain, which when protecting the gates is stretched across the lock just above the water line and is lowered to the bottom for boats to pass over. For ordinary operation the chain is raised or lowered by pumping water into the larger or smaller cylinder, respectively. If a moving ship should strike the fender chain the latter will produce a hydraulic pressure which automatically opens a resistance valve and permits water to flow out of the cylinder, thus maintaining a constant pressure in the cylinder, and hence a constant stress on the chain while the latter is paying out and bringing the ship to rest. All this will be shown.

An officer of the line whose instructive abilities are not wholly unknown on the banks of the Hudson writes in the Infantry Journal in condemnation of the muster, usually accompanied with a review and inspection. He classes it in the same category of uselessness as guard mounting as a means of instructing soldiers in the things they most should know. "We are required by the regulations," he says in the Infantry Journal, "to have a careful inspection of troops under arms on each Saturday. If these inspections be taken advantage of by post, regimental and battalion commanders, all the information gained at inspection at muster could be had at the Saturday inspection. Muster as a means of checking the presence of soldiers and preventing fraud, has no value whatever. As conducted in our Service, it usually means a day lost from other instruction and as we must have muster each month, we thereby lose twelve days each year which might be devoted to other useful work. Is it worth one-thirtieth of the time of our Army? Is it worth anything?" The movement on foot to abolish muster pleases this officer very much but he hopes that the uselessness of the ceremony will also be made apparent to the end that that, too, may go by the Board.

The Navy League of the United States is urging its members to co-operate to help secure legislation that will encourage a strong merchant marine as an auxiliary to the Navy. The following resolution was passed at the recent convention of the League: "Resolved, That as we believe the war time efficiency of our Navy will depend, in part, on the existence of a fleet of merchant vessels available as naval auxiliaries, we heartily approve of any legislation directly or indirectly aiding in building up the American merchant marine, and we believe that if Congress, in its wisdom, deems it advisable to levy tolls, that these tolls should be returned to the ships, either in the coastwise or foreign trade, for the purpose of assisting in rehabilitating that merchant marine." The League takes the position that if free Panama Canal tolls to American ships will make available in war time an increased number of auxiliaries to serve as colliers, transports, supply ships, scouts, etc., at a possible annual loss of revenue of \$1,200,000, such legislation would prove an economical and inexpensive method of providing indispensable naval auxiliaries. Navy League members are urged to write to their Representatives and Senators, asking them to vote for this proposed legislation.

In a communication sent to Mr. Charles D. Norton, secretary to the President, Oct. 17, 1910, and with other papers referred to the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency appears the following statement: "The Regular Army and Navy will always have a number of non-commissioned and warrant officers who for proper reasons desire to re-enter civil life. Young veterans with whom five to ten years' honorable service might without prejudice to the military or naval establishment receive special credit in their ratings before the Civil Service Commission. It is believed that men who have served at least one full enlistment and won promotion to the higher grades of non-commissioned or warrant officers have acquired habits of obedience, promptness, neatness and precision that especially fit them for employment under the Civil Service, and that their presence would have a beneficial effect upon clerks whose education and training have been received wholly in civil life and whose experience has been acquired within a single township or county."

As an earnest opponent of the tendency to be carried away with the Dreadnought craze, the United Service Gazette of London sees hope for an arresting of this "scramble for big tonnage" in the proposal of Signor Lorenzo D. Adda, the famous Italian inventor, that six 12-inch guns of 46 caliber be placed in a single turret, all on the same level and in a triangle, thus permitting them to be rapidly traversed from beam to beam and to be fired simultaneously as a broadside. Adda's plan would place two of these six-gun turrets, one forward and one aft, on a ship displacing not more than 16,000 tons, and thus the medium-sized battleship which was the monarch of the navies before the Dreadnought bloomed out would come into its own again. The objection to such a plan as that of Signor Adda is that it will be well enough to plan armament for the motor battleship when that type arrives, and that to hesitate to increase armament now because some new type of engine is to be applied successfully to warships some time in the future would be dangerous.



At the banquet of the graduates of the U.S. Military Academy held at Chicago March 16 E. W. Baker, who entered with the class of 1866, was called upon to represent that class, and this being the oldest class represented he made the opening speech. He advised those present when making their wills to insert a provision that Gen. Charles King should write their obituary notices, because of his great success in writing that of Gen. H. M. Adams, who was number one in '66. In the opinion of all acquainted with the man General King's notice of him was a masterpiece. "One could say of what was said of Lord Chancellor Campbell, the author of the 'Lives of the Lord Chancellors,' to whom on the occasion of some great legal banquet, at which all the ex-Lord Chancellors were present, Lord Brougham, supported and encouraged by Lord Lyndhurst, offered a toast: 'To our noble and biographical friend who has added a new pang to death.'" Of the manner in which Gov. W. H. Upham, another member of the class, was appointed to the Point Mr. Baker told this story: At the first battle of Bull Run he was a private in the 2d Wisconsin, and had a big Minié ball through his body, and was taken prisoner and carried first to Gordonsville and afterward to Richmond, where he was kept till the following March. When he went to Washington Mr. Lincoln sent for him, and was so much impressed by him that he sat down right then and appointed him to West Point. Mr. Baker also called attention to the remarkable record of Col. James B. Quinn, U.S. Corps of Engrs., retired, of '66. The Colonel upon the very day of his retirement took unto himself a third wife, and now has three children. Colonel Zinn was challenged to show such an instance of virility in any other class.

The Pan American Society of the United States, located in New York, is organized to promote acquaintance between the representative men of the United States and those of the Latin American republics; to show hospitality and attention to representative Latin Americans who visit the United States; to take such other steps, involving no political policy, which the society may deem wise to develop and conserve good understanding, true friendship and mutual knowledge of each other among the American republics and peoples. There are 150 charter members, and the officers are: President, Henry White; honorary presidents, Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States; Domicio da Gama, of Brazil, the ranking Ambassador of Latin America; vice-president and chairman of the executive committee, Lloyd C. Griscom; honorary vice-presidents, Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, Archer M. Huntington, Melville E. Stone, John Bassett Moore; executive secretary, John Barrett, Director General Pan American Union; honorary secretary, Cabot Ward; treasurer and assistant secretary, Frederic Brown; executive committee, John Barrett, Edwin J. Berwind, Emil L. Boas, Nicholas Murray Butler, Lorenzo Daniels, Thomas Eddy, James A. Farrell, James W. Gerard, Lloyd C. Griscom, Ramon Guiteras, Thomas Kearny, Minor C. Keith, J. P. Morgan, Jr., James M. Motley, Frank A. Munsey, Lewis Nixon, Charles D. Norton, L. S. Rowe, Charles M. Schwab, Albert Shaw, Frederick Strauss, William R. Shepherd, Charles H. Sherrill, James Speyer, F. A. Vanderlip, Paul Warburg, Henry White, Ernest H. Wands, Cabot Ward.

In "Naval Lads and Lassies" (C. M. Clark Publishing Company, Boston) is given a picture of the contrast afforded by the excitement of the Civil War that could have been written only by one who had lived through that agonizing period like the author: "The war for the preservation of the Union had gone on for more than two years. \* \* \* The jokes, laughter, cheers, martial music and lively flirtations of the rollicking soldiers en route to the battlefields contrasted harshly with the tearful leavetakings of children and women from men under marching orders. Strong men shook hands and parted in silence, unable to speak from emotion; or talked and laughed boisterously to restrain unmanly tears. \* \* \* Everyone talked of war, read about battles, dreamed of desperate adventures and walked the streets with shoulders thrown back and feet keeping time with taps of the drum. \* \* \* Never before did a Christian people lay down the arts of peace and become so thoroughly and quickly enthralled by martial enthusiasm. \* \* \* Political questions and party antagonisms were rarely discussed by naval officers, because they were servants of the Government and were expected to obey the commands of Congress issued through the Navy Department. But the leaven was working; abolition sentiment prevailed in most social circles, and officers formed convictions which relegated them to undesirable positions or desirable ones according to their opinions against or for emancipation." By a typographical error the name of the author of this interesting book was given in our issue of March 23 as W. H. Wilson, instead of Winslow. Mr. Winslow is a relative of the naval Winslows, who have figured so gallantly in the history of the United States.

Ordnance experts and others desirous of keeping track of the wonderful advance made in explosives in the latter half of the nineteenth century will find valuable data in "Historical Papers on Modern Explosives," by George W. MacDonald, who through his contributions to Arms and Explosives has shown his ability to write instructively on such subjects. This collection is made up of historical essays thus contributed and gathered in one handy volume, of which the Macmillan Company, New York, are the American publishers. As Sir Andrew Noble says in the introduction, gunpowder which for so many generations held its place as the sole explosive and propellant had had till the middle of the last century but trifling alterations as regards composition, and but little or no attention had been paid to density or size of grain. More singular, however, were the extraordinary differences of opinion as regarded the pressure developed by explosion. Robins in 1742 considered the pressure when the space was completely filled—that is, at a density of unity—to be about 1,000 atmospheres, or about seven tons on the square inch, while Count Rumford placed the tension at about 100,000 atmospheres, or 660 tons on the square inch. Even so late as 1870 Piolet fixed the probable pressure at about 150 tons on the square inch, Cavell at 158 tons, while the text-book of the R.M. Academy, Woolwich, England, had it 14.4 tons per square inch. The great change in explosives came

with the discovery of gun-cotton by Schonbein in 1846. In 1847 the first gun-cotton factory erected at Faversham, Great Britain, was destroyed by an explosion which cost twenty lives.

The importance which the Philippine Islands are assuming in the affairs of the world is shown by the many efforts to bring the resources and advantages of that region to the attention of the more highly civilized parts of the globe. Indeed, we may soon find hosts of tourists drifting through the islands with their Baedekers just as the globe-trotters descend upon historic parts of Europe. None of the guide-books or other volumes on the islands so far published will be more grateful to the seeker after accurate information of the archipelago than the "Official Guide and Handbook of the Philippines," prepared under the direction of Charles B. Elliott, Secretary of Commerce and Police in the Philippine government, by John R. Arnold, who has written a clear account of the things of interest in the Philippines. The author has put into his writing much real enthusiasm, and he frankly confesses to a desire to bring to the notice of the American tourist what this region, so far out of the beaten path of travel, has to offer in the way of attractions of climate, scenery, historical structures, peculiar race customs, etc. One of the best maps of the Philippines yet published goes with this book. Especially will the Army woman contemplating an early visit to the islands find much to hold her attention in the chapter on "The Traveler in the Philippines." The transformation of the wild native into something approaching Occidental standards of life is shown at page 116, where an Igorot warrior in his fig leaf costume is pictured with a photograph alongside inscribed, "Same man as a Constabulary soldier."

Capt. C. C. Smith, 14th U.S. Cav., evidently does not believe that the Medical Corps should monopolize the discussion about the best color for the Army horse in the tropics and therefore he contributes to the Cavalry Journal his opinions as a practical cavalryman on the most suitable color scheme for mounts near the equator. The recent disquisition by Lieut. Col. C. E. Woodruff, Medical Corps, on the same subject has caused no small amount of comment in the Army horse circles. Captain Smith arrives at his conclusion by studying the coloring of the wild horse and other animals and trying to grasp the meaning of it as it differs here and there about the globe. Arguing from the fact that dark horses bleach in the sun to a brown color; that the deer and monkey of the Philippines represent approximately the right color for haired animals in those islands; that the little hair which is sometimes seen on the carabao is brown or sorrel; and finally the fact that the Filipino with his black hair and brown skin coincides, perhaps not accidentally, with the colors of the four animals of the islands by which he has sought to work out his ideas, Captain Smith says that to his mind a brownish or some shade of dun would be the best color for horses in the tropics and sorrel next. He places sorrel next simply because it is said to be the most natural color of the horse as developed in Arabia, which is a hot country.

In the case of the appeal of Charles A. Dempsey, who graduated in 1865, because he received no longevity allowance for his cadet service, the Comptroller decides that the interpretation formerly guiding the Treasury Department did not admit such an allowance at the time, and that the accounting officers have no jurisdiction to review decisions of their predecessors except upon a showing of mistake of fact, error in calculation or production of new and material evidence, or for fraud. The conclusion of former Auditors and Comptrollers, that cadet service did not constitute service in the Army, has been shown to be a serious mistake of fact which was corrected as soon as the attention of the U.S. Supreme Court was directed to the matter. The present conclusion of the Treasury officials to the contrary is opposed to fact as well as to law and common sense, and their refusal to correct the error, which the highest authority in the land has pointed out, is opposed to common justice and honor. It would seem that some way should be found to prevent a subordinate interpreter of law from overruling a decision of the Supreme Court. The trouble is not that the Treasury officials cannot do justice in this matter, but that they won't do it, preferring to abide by a decision which was wrong ab initio and which, it is understood, was prompted by personal hostility to graduates of the Military Academy.

"General" Homer Lea's illness, to which we referred in our issue of March 2, has resulted in total blindness, according to advices from Nanking, and although his condition is slightly improved and there is a chance of his recovery, the doctors say he will never regain his sight, says the China Press. He was stricken in his home on Feb. 18, when he suddenly lapsed into unconsciousness. Dr. Urbanek, his next door neighbor, was called in and diagnosed the case as a cerebral hemorrhage. His condition became very critical, and Dr. H. Fresson, of Shanghai, was summoned, a special train being provided to rush him to Nanking. In consultation with the attending physician emergency treatment was applied and the patient rallied slightly. Dr. Sun Yat-sen called while the physicians were in consultation and seemed deeply concerned over the illness of "General" Lea, who accompanied him to China and has been one of his chief advisers since he assumed the provisional Presidency. Being of rather delicate physique, the change of climate, work, worry and excitement, the doctors think, brought about this collapse. Mrs. Lea is with her husband constantly, and he is surrounded by a circle of friends.

The second volume of the publications of the Naval History Society is now in press, and will be ready for distribution in the spring. It will contain the "Narrative of Nathaniel Fanning," who served in the Revolutionary War under Commodore Jones. This will be issued to the members on their 1911 dues of \$5.

It will be learned with satisfaction throughout the Services that Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson was renominated to succeed himself on April 1. Mr. Hobson has been a consistent advocate of a broad policy of national defense, and in this he has been a champion of the Army as well as the Navy.

#### BRITISH INFANTRY ORGANIZATION.

The question whether the British infantry battalions are to remain as present organized, in eight companies, or whether it would be better to follow the example of the Indian army and organize them on a double company system, is now under consideration. In all continental armies the company is a unit about 250 strong, commanded by a mounted officer, the Americans and British being the only people who remain faithful to the old system of smaller companies. The points advanced in favor of the latter are that they require a larger number of officers, an undoubted advantage, except from the point of view of expense; that they are easier to handle in the field; that they simplify administration, and that they lend themselves better to the employment of small detachments. On the other hand is the argument that larger companies form a better training school; that they insure sufficient men being in the ranks to enable maneuvers and exercises to be carried out under more favorable conditions; that they make it easier for the C.O. to control his battalion, since he has only four unit commanders to deal with instead of eight; and that the advantage of having a larger number of mounted officers with the battalion is not inconsiderable.

In the Indian army a change was effected some years ago from the wing system to the double company system, a step in the direction of decentralization, the battalion, as regards its British officers, being organized in four units, instead of in two only. The proposed change in the British infantry would be a move toward centralization, giving a battalion of four units instead of eight as at present. That the change was an improvement is the contention of the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, India. Half a battalion was too large a unit for one officer to train thoroughly and to know intimately. Moreover, the new system afforded scope for initiative and power of command to four officers instead of two, and thus served a most useful purpose. As a tactical unit, it is argued, the larger company, or the double company, has a greater scope than the smaller unit. Nowadays battle formations have to possess great depth as well as wide extensions. No man can control more than a very limited front in action, but when it comes to a matter of depth far more personal control is possible, and this enables a double company C.O. to exercise command over his unit, provided it is distributed in depth, say, in from two to three lines, up to the very last moment.

It is now recognized, say those who advance these arguments, that the only way control can be exercised is by the handling of supports and reserves so as to insure the support of the firing line at the proper time and place. This the double company C.O. can do by remaining with his reserve, sending his supports up by signal, and finally throwing himself, with the reserve, into the fighting line. That support should be afforded by parts of the same unit, not by admixture of different units. A single company of nominally 100 men, but probably after allowing for wastage and casualties of more like sixty or seventy, is not strong enough to furnish firing line, supports and reserves, unless the firing line is to be absurdly weak, whereas the double company can provide a strong firing line and at the same time have sufficient supports and reserves to carry through an ordinary action. In the same way in training work a strong company is much more suitable than a weak for useful work. That the truth of this is accepted is shown by the fact that much of the training of British infantry is carried out on double company principles, two companies working together for this purpose under the senior company C.O., and the results have been most satisfactory.

Even should a four-company organization be adopted, the large company would be divided into half companies and sections, in which the decentralization of work and command would find its proper scope, as would the administrative requirements of the company. It has been suggested that it would be possible to follow the example of the Indian army and have a regular double company organization without any great alteration in the establishment of the British army. It would be necessary only to group the companies, as existing in pairs, and appoint the four majors now available as double company commanders. Under a four-company system far fewer officers would be required, and this would simplify the question of their provision; if the supply of officers continued to diminish it would be possible to replace them in command of half companies and sections by non-commissioned officers, for whom an under-officer rating might possibly be introduced.

#### MODERN RIDING AND HORSE EDUCATION.

With a modest self-depreciation which the excellent contents do not justify, Major Noel Birch, Royal Horse Artillery of Great Britain, says that he introduces his book on "Modern Riding and Horse Education" to the American public with some diffidence, owing to the success of American jockeys in recent years on the English turf and the recent defeats of British polo players by Americans; but in the face of these manifestations of American equestrian superiority, the author turns to the paper of Major Bentley T. Mott, Field Art., U.S.A., in Scribner's in 1909, as an evidence that he has a certain prescriptive right to attempt to instruct Americans, for in that essay on the new army school of horsemanship Major Mott asserted that "England and Ireland still remain par excellence the land of horses and horsemen." Major Birch insists that his work is not a military textbook as "soldier and civilian now sit and ride alike," and to show that there is every reason they should is one of the objects of the volume. This point he feels he ought to emphasize because at the New York national horse show in 1909 "the American riders were said to have had the military and the British the hunting seat." Major Birch, in 1905, was appointed to command the riding establishment at Woolwich and in that position trained the instructors in equitation for the Royal Regiment of Artillery and the cadets at the Royal Military Academy who pass into the Artillery and Engineers.

One of the most important parts of the book is that dealing with the permanent horse balance, a subject but little understood. Going into the history of the seat, the author finds that in the Napoleonic wars the straight-legged seat seems to have been abandoned for the hunting seat, but after the conclusion of peace an effort was made in the British army to teach the straight leg again. Many men were ruptured in the process, the teaching being carried to an extreme, one writer in 1825 arguing that every man's thigh should lie at an angle of twenty degrees from the perpendicular—as if all men are built alike! Then ensued a long period when little or no



change took place in the rider's seat, although some regiments seem to have ridden with shorter stirrups than others; and the outbreak of the South African war in 1899 found the British mounted troops sitting on their forks, the exception being the Mounted Infantry who had been taught by combatant officers and rode with the knee bent. The Boer war proved, as the Peninsular war appeared to have done, that the straight-legged seat was most wearing to both man and beast on the march and quite unsuitable for crossing obstacles. The "firm hand and light seat" had long been a by-word in the Service, but Major Birch holds this ought no longer to be so as the hunting seat is now the modern English regulation seat.

The virtues of the dummy horse are set forth in the book with the aid of illustrations which are numerous throughout the text and are used to make plain the differences between correct and incorrect riding, the contrasts thus presented being far more educative than would be pictures of correct riding only. If Major Gen. Sir Alex. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., late inspector Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, can say, as he does in the introduction, that "the art of horse training in this country (England) has been too long neglected, as a result of which the waste in prematurely broken-down and vicious animals is probably greater than is generally realized," how must it be in the United States, of which Major Mott said in his paper above quoted, "The fact is, the United States has long ceased to be a nation of horsemen." This sentiment of Sir Alexander is worthy the attention of the association recently formed in New York for improving the mounts of the United States Army. The book is from the press of William R. Jenkins Co., 851 Sixth avenue, New York.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY VACANCIES, 1912.

Following is a list of cadetships at the U.S. Military Academy for which candidates are to be appointed on the nomination of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress for the entrance examination that is to be held beginning on the last Tuesday in April, 1912. The law requires that each person nominated for appointment as a cadet at the Military Academy shall be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age on the date of admission to the Academy (June 14, 1912); also that he shall be an actual resident of the Congressional district or territory from which he is appointed, or if he is appointed from a state at large that he shall be an actual resident of that state (Sec. 1318, R.S.; Sec. 4, Act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. L., 656):

To be filled on nominations of Senators—Arkansas, Senator Clarke; Florida, Senator Fletcher; Wyoming, Senator Clark.

To be filled on nominations of Representatives—Alabama, 6th and 7th districts; Arkansas, 6th dist.; Delaware, Representative Heald; Illinois, 4th dist.; Indiana, 5th dist.; Kansas, 3d and 7th dist.; Kentucky, 10th dist.; Louisiana, 3d dist.; Massachusetts, 7th dist.; New York, 17th dist.; North Carolina, 6th dist.; North Dakota, Representative Helgesen; Oklahoma, 1st dist.; Pennsylvania, 10th dist.; South Carolina, 1st dist.; Texas, 10th dist.; Virginia, 6th dist.; Wisconsin, 6th dist.

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office, April 1, 1912.

#### BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

Infantry equipment, model of 1910, has been supplied by the Ordnance Department to only one regiment of Infantry in the Regular Service, and it will be some time before all the Regular Infantry is furnished with this equipment. The date on which this equipment will be available for issue to the Militia cannot be stated at present, although it is probable that some time will elapse before the 1910 equipment can be supplied to them.

The Secretary of the Interior has informed the Secretary of War that the matter of the refusal of an engineer in the Reclamation Service to allow his employees to attend a state encampment has been taken up with the Director of the Service, and an understanding has been reached to the effect that, unless it is impossible to replace the men ordered to the Militia encampments, they should be permitted to attend.

The interest and energy manifested by a number of states in the increase and reorganization of their sanitary troops is a matter of encouragement and gratification to the War Department. Jan. 1, 1910, there were in the Militia of the United States but two field hospitals and one ambulance company section. Since then there have been organized sufficient of these units to bring the total up to eighteen field hospitals and thirteen ambulance companies. Additional field hospitals and ambulance companies are contemplated by several states. In addition to eighteen field hospitals and thirteen ambulance corps, there are 120 detachments of the Hospital Corps. The sanitary troops of the Organized Militia approximately number 800 medical officers and 2,600 enlisted men. While this encouraging progress applies to the majority of the states, there are a few whose provision for sanitary service is very inefficient, some states having no enlisted sanitary personnel at all.

Adjutants general of states having Field Artillery will shortly be notified as to the names of the officers selected to attend the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla. All officers of Field Artillery not attending this school will be authorized to attend the Fort Riley Field Artillery camp of instruction.

#### ATHLETICS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The civil government team was unable to overcome its handicap of eight and a half points in the opening polo game at Pasay, near Manila, P.I., on Feb. 3, and the 8th U.S. Cavalry won, score 12 to 8. The game was hotly contested. At the end of the fourth period it looked as if the civil government team would make up their handicap, but the 8th took a brace and held their own during the last two periods. McNally and Collins excelled for the 8th Cavalry. The Cavalry line-up was: Holladay, McNally, Collins and Edmunds. Officials were Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, 1st Field Art., referee, and Major M.-H. Barnum, 8th Cav., timekeeper.

The 7th Cavalry polo team was defeated by the civil government at the polo grounds, Manila, on Feb. 7, in one of the fastest and most interesting games of the tournament by the score of 6 to 3½. The field was a trifle slow on account of the heavy rain of the last few days, and many times the ball was pocketed in the holes made by the horses' feet. Brown, for the Cavalry, drove half the goals made by his team.

At Pasay field on Feb. 6 the 1st Field Artillery beat

the Freebooters at polo by the score of 12½ to 6. The line-up was Greely, Teague, Churchill and Margetts for the 1st Field Artillery.

The 13th U.S. Infantry bandmen gave a field day fiesta at Paco ball park, Manila, on Feb. 16, to the 7th Cavalry band, both musical organizations arriving on the field in full force with colors flying. All events were hotly contested by many entries, several of the races being very comical, especially the centipede and bear races. The tug-of-war, with eight men on a side, was won by the 7th in twenty seconds. It was acknowledged that the exercise in pounding the saddle gave the cavalrymen weight where needed, accounting for their easy victory over the infantrymen.

One of the features of the athletic contests in connection with the Philippine Exposition at Manila in February was a golf match between an Army-Navy team and a civilian team. The match was played in singles, the side winning the most holes being declared victor. The civilians won by 23 holes up. The game was played at the Calococan links, two rounds of the 18-hole course being covered by each pair. Major Burkhardt, Major Butler, Captain Kelly, Captain Humphrey, Colonel Harbord, Lieutenant Laubach, Captain Williams and Colonel Nicholson made up the Service team, of which the last named was captain. Among the Army-Navy winners were Captain Humphrey, 4 up on his civilian victim; Colonel Harbord, 1 up, and Lieutenant Laubach, 3 up. The civilians had a huge field to pick their team from as against a few in the Services.

#### A NEW GUN CLUB.

The organization of a gun club within the New Jersey State Rifle Association was perfected at a meeting held at 98 Chambers street, New York city, March 29, 1912, and the following officers of the club were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Passaic, N.J.; vice-president, Col. William Libbey, Princeton, N.J.; treasurer, Col. Charles A. Reid, Trenton, N.J.; secretary, Henry G. Aspell, Passaic, N.J.; field captain, Charles F. Silvester, Princeton, N.J.

It was decided that the annual trap shooting tournament would be held in September at the time of the New Jersey State Rifle Association's meeting, Sea Girt, N.J. Application has already been made to the Interstate Shot Gun Association of New Jersey for membership of the club in that organization.

The lovers of the "sport alluring" trap shooting, who have the interest of the game at heart, will be gratified to know that during the tournament at the club grounds, Sea Girt, N.J., an extensive program will be provided for beginners as well as old-timers.

#### EFFICIENCY IN WAR: A SINGLE PHASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Massachusetts had made her usual mistake. She had confidently believed that ignorance and inexperience could match the skill of a tried veteran, and that the rude courage of her fishermen and farmers could triumph over discipline or leadership. The conditions of her material prosperity were adverse to efficiency in war. A trading republic, without trained officers, may win victories; but it wins them either by accident or by an extravagant outlay in money and life." Parkman's Frontenac, 285 (Chap. XIII).

If the great historian were to write about the United States in 1912 his keen appreciation of the sad case of Massachusetts in 1690 prompts the belief that to fit our present sad case he would let the closing sentence quoted above stand, with but one change, whereby "armies" would be substituted for "officers." For trained armies are indispensable to the winning of real victories, and we have not now the making of one. We have many citizens who have served an enlistment in the Regular Army, but our experience shows, at least, that they were not used in 1898. The way to get these men back into the ranks when needed is a problem we are struggling with now. Where they will be needed is in the ranks of the Regular Army, as near to their old jobs as possible, so they can fill up the force that will be charged with the desperate task of trying to hold off a trained enemy until our raw material is worked into shape.

During the War of Secession large bounties were paid utterly untrained men to enlist. Why not offer to any honorably discharged soldier who enlists for a war in which the United States is engaged a bonus of six months or a year's pay at the rate of pay of the highest grade he held in any corps in which he served an entire enlistment, and restoration to that grade on such re-enlistment for war service, provided that he enlists within say ten days after the declaration of war and in a regiment or staff corps in which he has served an enlistment? It will be at once urged that we will be loaded down with first sergeants. Very well! We can use every one of them. Once enlisted these men can be transferred to such regiments as need them, and with their consent to other corps. The number of non-commissioned officers in organizations can be expanded by law to take in all such men. Retired enlisted men who are fit for duty could well be given a similar bonus and used to help recruits into shape; but not for duty in the field except on their application backed by medical certificates. If any of these men are killed or die in service let their widows or minor children (in case of deceased mothers), have their full war pay and commuted allowances during widowhood or minority of the youngest child, and this automatically on proof of death. This is expensive; a disastrous war is more so; and "trading republics" have to pay dearly for victory.

Now all this suggestion is based on the following facts: First, wars are fought mainly by young, unmarried men. Married men having only their current pay to support their families look with dread on duty that may result in placing their families even temporarily in absolute want. Second, our enlisted men, serving an enlistment or two, pass out of the ranks into civil life with greatly enhanced ability to accept conditions as they find them. The wanderer is willing to stay at home; the lawless have learned to respect authority; the careless have sufficiently suffered the penalties of carelessness to mend their ways; the slothful have been made to work, and can work if they have to; the inefficient have learned efficiency; the dull have become alert; the honest, intelligent men have had their intelligence trained in a splendid school and have become resourceful, valuable citizens. All these men are usable; a large majority are most efficient members of society. They settle down, get positions, marry, establish homes, have children. Why should these men, who have already served their country in the ranks, come forward in war time more than the mass of married men? Does the fact that they have already given service impose on them the obligation to give more service? Under existing conditions I think not; and this notwithstanding the incidental benefits

they may have derived from their service. These benefits were virtually part of the contract of enlistment, and the soldier had fully earned them when he was discharged.

But the American soldier is pre-eminently a man to take a chance. Let him be ever so thoroughly married. I believe he will slip away and enlist for war if he feels sure that his wife and family will be taken care of if he gets killed. Why not enact laws that will give these men the right, and accentuate their duty to enlist? For it is their duty, as it is that of every citizen of suitable age and health, to give their services to the state in time of peril. I believe our discharged men would see the point very clearly and promptly.

BENEDICT.

#### TOTAL ABSTINENCE OR RESTRICTED USE.

Huntington, W. Va.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: Recently I received, as no doubt many other officers have, from the W.C.T.U., printed matter discouraging the re-establishment of the canteen. One paper contained observations by Colonel Maus of the Medical Department on the subject and the other a letter from General Grant, the text of which no doubt most every one is familiar with, as this literature was widely distributed. The former being too technical in nature to invite discussion by persons outside of the medical profession, none will be attempted, but I am rather curious to know what General Grant bases his estimate on when he writes that his change of attitude is due to the fact that the type of men we receive now is very different from the old standard, and since the canteen is in question, I presume it is inferred that, to a great extent, these new men are total abstainers and not dependent on light beverages for part of their pleasure.

I have been on recruiting service only three months so my observations are probably not sufficiently exhaustive to merit consideration, but nevertheless it is a curious fact that of about 150 men accepted for enlistment during that period only six or seven stated that they were total abstainers, the rest admitting to be "moderate drinkers."

From this and other facts, it appears to me that the canteen would be the lesser evil as compared with the present condition that compels a moderate drinker to frequent the low dives and brothels adjacent to all military posts with the concomitant danger of eventual corruption.

The soldier's means being rather meager, his choice of amusement places, notwithstanding good intentions, is naturally limited to such as cater to the lower and vicious element, and unless he is given an opportunity to spend his moments of recreation in rational amusement among his companions, he will seek relief from the monotony of garrison life elsewhere and generally with most deplorable consequences to himself and the Service in general.

The well regulated enlisted men's "clubs," conducted on sane principles based on the necessity for recreation in order to obtain good results in the work and discipline of a command, should become a recognized institution of our garrison. Money spent for this purpose could not be used to better advantage and would do infinitely more good than all the efforts to reform on the part of well-meaning societies. Instead of preaching the doctrine of total abstinence and attempting to force it upon matured men whose habits are generally formed when they enlist, why not substitute restricted indulgence? The former is impossible—the latter a distinct advantage to discipline.

PRO CANTEN.

#### EXILE THE DESERTER.

Fort du Pont, Del.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"Make the deserter serve his full enlistment as a soldier." Establish him on an island post where he could not get to the mainland; where he would be put through the general routine of duty as is the case in an Army post. But under no conditions allow him to leave the island except in case of extreme necessity. In the military prison he is confined, and does not nor is not allowed to go to the city or town where he is confined.

Let him be paid one-half of the Regular Army wage; compel him to deposit one-third or two-thirds of his pay, so when he goes into the world he will have enough to settle down and become a respectable citizen. This would discourage desertion.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

#### THE TRUE STORY OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 16 there is an article on the origin of General Sheridan. In this a statement is made that General Sheridan's appointment as a cadet to West Point came about from the unwillingness of an Ohio member of Congress to decide between the sons of two influential constituents. The statement goes on to the effect that the Hon. Thomas Ewing, then Senator, recommended the appointment of a son of an old Mr. Sheridan, then employed by him. Upon this suggestion the member of Congress gave young Phil Sheridan the appointment.

The moral of this story is, of course, the irrepressible rise of merit from humble conditions to the highest honors.

I do not wish to contradict this statement of the Pittsburgh paper, yet I will venture to state that General Sheridan's father made a somewhat different statement to me as to his son's appointment to the Military Academy. In November, 1861, I was recruiting at Summerset, Perry county, Ohio. On this occasion old Mr. Sheridan introduced himself to me, saying that as he had a son in the Regular Army he would be glad to help me to enlist men for the Service. This he did most efficiently. He told me he had a large number of men working under him in digging, as I remember, a section of the Ohio and Lake Erie Canal. He said with a quizzical smile that he had a suspicion that that had something to do with Phil's appointment. That was fifty-one years ago, and I cannot assume to be perfectly certain in my recollection.

It is a matter of record that General Sheridan entered West Point and was graduated in 1853. After eight years' service he had been made a captain, and in the spring of 1862 a colonel of a Michigan Cavalry regiment. When I met the elder Sheridan in the fall of 1861 he was a man evidently well to do and comfortably off. It seems highly improbable that he was in the employ of Mr. Ewing eight years before, as stated. But on the



contrary, he was taking contracts in canal and road work, that he could not have undertaken without considerable material and without employing a number of men.

In the words of Captain Cuttle, the force of these observations lies in their application. The son of an intelligent and industrious man goes to West Point. He is as diligent in his studies and faithful in his duties as his father has been in every-day life. He becomes our most brilliant tactical general. Why not?

"Honor and shame from no conditions rise;  
Act well thy part, there all the honor lies."

T. M. A.

#### THE SERVICE PENSION BILL.

Nearly four months after its passage by the House, H. R. 1, the Service Pension bill, comes from the Senate March 29 with all but the title stricken out and an entirely new measure, the result of compromise between a number of bills of similar import referred to the Senate Committee, substituted. The Senate bill, which now goes to the House and to conference, was passed by a vote of 51 to 16. This law would increase the annual pension budget, it is estimated, by \$30,000,000, instead of \$75,000,000 required by the original bill of the House. The bill as it now stands provides:

H. R. 1.—That the act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the war with Mexico," approved Feb. 6, 1907, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1. That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person had reached the age of 62 years and served 90 days, \$13 per month; six months, \$13.50; one year \$14; one and a half years, \$14.50; two years, \$15; two and a half years, \$15.50; three years or over, \$16 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 66 years and served 90 days, \$15 per month; six months, \$15.50; one year, \$16; one and a half years, \$16.50; two years, \$17; two and a half years, \$17.50; three years or over, \$18 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 70 years and served 90 days, \$18 per month; six months, \$19; one year, \$20; one and a half years, \$21; two years, \$22; two and a half years, \$23; three years or over, \$24 per month. In case such person has reached the age of 75 years and served 90 days, \$21 per month; six months, \$22; one year, \$24; one and a half years, \$25.50; two years, \$27; two and a half years, \$28.50; three years or over, \$30 per month. That any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and received an honorable discharge, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, \$30 per month, without regard to length of service or age.

"That any person who has served 60 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States in the war with Mexico and has been honorably discharged therefrom, shall, upon making like proof of such service, be entitled to receive a pension of \$30 per month.

"All of the aforesaid pensions shall commence from the date of filing of the applications in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this act: Provided, That pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: Provided, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: Provided further, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension, under any other general or special law, than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

"Sec. 2. That rank in the Service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

"Sec. 3. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions, or securing any pension, under this act, except in applications for original pension by persons who have not heretofore received a pension.

"Sec. 4. That the Commissioner of Pensions shall make, at the time of submitting his next annual report, a separate report for each county of each state, territory, or district, containing a statement or table which shall contain the names, lengths of service, monthly rates of payment, and residences, of all pensioners of the United States; and shall thereafter, as said annual reports are submitted, make separate reports similar in all respects, except that such subsequent reports shall contain only those added to the pension roll during the fiscal year for which each annual report is made. And that no person shall receive a pension under this act who is or shall be in receipt of an income of \$2,400 per year."

#### NATIONAL GUARD FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

To overcome the constitutional restriction against the requirement of Militia to serve outside the United States when called upon to do so by the President, Mr. Pepper has introduced H. R. 22649, which further amends Sec. 5 of the amended Dick Law to read:

Sec. 5. That any organization of any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, participating in the appropriation provided for in Sec. 1661, Rev. Statutes, or Sec. 13 of this Act as approved May 27, 1908, shall be a Volunteer Army for the use of the United States when, in the judgment of the President, the necessities of the Service are greater than can be performed by the Regular Army, and a greater force is authorized by Congress, and may be used either within or without the territory of the United States for the unexpired time for which they are enlisted by their respective states, territories, or the District of Columbia, unless sooner relieved by order of the President: Provided further, That when called into the service of the United States they shall be taken into the Service as organized at the time the call is made, namely, by regiments, brigades, divisions, or independent or separate organizations as the quota of each state or District of Columbia, or major fraction thereof, may require, including all regimental, brigade, division and staff officers authorized by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army: And provided further, That when called into the service of the United States and while serving as a Volunteer Army, officers and enlisted men shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men of like grade and length of service in the Regular Army, and in determining the amount of pay of all officers and enlisted men of length of service in the Organized Militia shall be considered the same as if said service had been in the Regular Army.

The victory of the revolutionary forces over the Paraguayan government troops at Asuncion was on March 23 announced as complete. More than 600 men were reported to have been killed during the battle. President Pedro Pena had taken refuge at the Uruguayan Legation in Asuncion.

#### ARMY HEARINGS BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

The Military Committee of the Senate has just made public its full report of the hearings on the Army Appropriation bill which were held during the week ending March 18. Some portions of the hearings have already appeared here, but there is much of interest in this fuller report.

Secretary Stimson called attention to the fact that until the creation of the General Staff there was no central body capable of creating, as in a crucible, so to speak, a single coherent policy. He emphasized the importance of using this body whenever new legislation is intended which the House in formulating its Army bill had utterly failed to do. The result was a bill containing reactionary provisions which would be very disastrous to the Army, quite reactionary. The Hay bill has some good provisions but these are so interwoven with legislation that it is imperfect that it is almost impossible to disentangle them. In saying this he spoke with the concurrence of every head of bureau in the Department with whom he is in the habit of meeting in consultation every week.

"Senator Chamberlain: Would it not really be better to hold up the appropriation for the support of the Army than to pass some of this legislation?"

"Secretary Stimson: I speak from such a different standpoint from that of the 5,000 officers and the 80,000 men who are concerned in the appropriation, that it is perhaps not fair of me to try to answer that question, sir. From my standpoint it would be; but their standpoint is very different.

"Senator Chamberlain: While I, myself, think it is a vicious practice to include this legislation in the Appropriation bill, yet this is not the first time that it has been done.

"Secretary Stimson: There has been substantial legislation put onto appropriation bills, but I think in all cases, or in almost all cases, where the legislation has been at all substantial or serious in amount it has been done with the substantial concurrence of the parties interested."

"Secretary Stimson: I wanted to make clear to the Senators that my own attitude toward this has been all through, so far as possible, to act in a thoroughly non-partisan way. I do not think that the Army ought to be made a football of politics.

"Senator Warren: We all agree to that. I have served on this committee for fifteen years and more, and there never, to my knowledge, in this committee, has been either a caucus of one of the parties alone or a meeting where both parties were not represented, and to my knowledge, in no vote have they ever been divided on strictly party lines. I think I am right about that, am I not?"

"Senator Johnston: Yes.

"Secretary Stimson: I wish to say that in the War Department I am surrounded by a body of officers whose political affiliations I do not even know, and all the questions that come up are treated from the standpoint purely of the welfare of that department.

"Senator du Pont: As they ought to be.

"Senator Warren: Referring to Senator Chamberlain's question, we have no idea that we are going to go to the limit in that way; but if you do not mind, I would like to ask the former chief clerk of the War Department, Colonel Tweedale, if he remembers any time when they failed to pass a bill for the support of the Army, and what happened?"

"Colonel Tweedale: In 1877 there was a disagreement between the two Houses, by reason of the provision contained in the House bill known as the posse comitatus clause, and the bill failed to become a law, and thereupon the War Department issued orders for the supply of the Army. G. O. No. 49, of 1877, announced that there were no funds for the supplies after July 1, 1877, and they went on to say that, under section 3732 of the Revised Statutes, purchases could be made of clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, and transportation. Then G. O. No. 51, of 1877, announced that there was no pay for the Army after June 30, and it published a form of certificate for pay vouchers and gave the names of paymasters to certify the same.

"Senator Warren: I have not the slightest idea we shall get to that extremity—I want to say that—but it is always well to know where we stand.

"Secretary Stimson: The Army itself and the War College have been at work for a long time in drawing up recommendations covering these same matters. I am told by the chief of the War College that the committee will be ready to report by the end of this month, so that this is really legislation attempted on the threshold of accurate information. Of course, they have been reported to me informally throughout the year.

"Senator Guggenheim: That is a strong point to urge upon the conferees.

"Secretary Stimson: To lengthen the term from three years to five years would be a step toward making this formation of the reserves much harder than it is now. That is my main reason for opposing it.

"Senator du Pont: It seems to me it is an evident thing that the longer term would not help the enlistments in the Army.

"Secretary Stimson: I feel very clear that it would not. One of the things which is most important now is to popularize the Army in the sense of bringing it into the same close, affectionate regard of the people, so to speak, that the Navy now has."

Calling attention to his scheme of providing for a reserve, which is based on paying a bounty in time of war to men who enlist, provided they have been old soldiers, honorably discharged from the Regular Army, Senator du Pont said: "The objection to paying him so much a month is this, that after paying him for five or six or eight years he may die or become physically disqualified, and then the money is gone. Then again, he may disappear, and it is hard to put your hand on him. But under this plan, you pay this money only provided he appears and joins the colors and is a suitable man, so that it really is not discrimination against anybody else."

As to the proposed decrease of the Cavalry, Secretary Stimson said: "If my opinion as the representative of the military organization is asked, I have no hesitation in saying that it would be far more useful to the military establishment of the United States to keep the five regiments of Cavalry and to have an adequate reserve, capable of raising our Regular Army up to war strength, which would mean 140,000 men as a total, than it would to pay the 110,000 additional militia which we have now in the National Guard, which would cost \$9,000,000, and which we would not be able to use for any service outside of the United States."

"Secretary Stimson: I will now proceed to the next section. Section 3, in substance, cuts off all provisions

of law which authorize extra pay for service beyond the limits of the United States, in tropical countries.

"Senator Warren: What is your view about the counting of double time, for the private soldiers who have served over there, toward their retirement? It does not count in the case of the officers.

"Secretary Stimson: I think that that might be cut off sooner than the higher pay, although it is a matter which involves so close a question that it is hard for me to speak of it. There has been a marked tendency to swell out the retired list on account of that provision. I have seen some comparatively young men, and very hardy young men, drawing quite large sums from the Government as retired soldiers. They could not do that except by the double-time provision.

"Senator Warren: Until this double time commenced to have effect the percentage of enlisted men who served long enough to have retirement was very inconsiderable, and the amount was very small considering the size of the Army. It was some two or three per cent., I think.

"Senator du Pont: Now it is \$2,000,000 per annum."

Referring to some difference of opinion between the Secretary and his predecessor in office, Senator Warren said: "We are laboring under some difficulty, because if we are to change the policy every time we change the Chief of Staff, or possibly the Secretary of War, it is very mortifying and embarrassing to us to uphold it."

"Secretary Stimson: That this plan of the Army which the War College has been at work on for so long, as I understand, contains recommendations on that old evil which is at the root of more trouble in the Army than anything else, the question of comparative promotion in the different arms, which every Army officer has to think of under the present system, and the thing which really handicaps him in giving a fair opinion on any legislative reform, is the question of promotion in his arm, compared with the other arms of the Army. I am informed that the War College is recommending, among its other schemes for reform, a method of avoiding, of meeting, that old evil; and that is another reason for not taking up this thing now."

Referring to the Service Corps, Senator Warren said: "Living, as I have done, alongside some of these posts for many years, I know that they have some men who would be good commissioned officers and men who probably could have been commissioned officers if they had gone to work at it in time and whose work has been just as important and just as valuable to the Army, and to immediately discharge all of these men and put in their places another corps would be a great injustice.

"Secretary Stimson: It would be a great injustice, and it would be something that I personally feel so strongly about that I raised the question before the committee below. The policy of the officers, as I have discussed it with them, would seem to be to carry it into effect so gradually that it would avoid that injustice, and, as a matter of law, it is my opinion that this bill does that."

"Senator du Pont: I think it is a very unfortunate thing that there should be any privileged classes in the Army. Now, for instance, as to the pay clerks, they have the privilege of retiring at the age of 62, while everybody else has to wait until he is 64 years of age. That is the way it strikes me.

"Senator Warren: Do you remember how that happened?"

"Senator du Pont: Yes.

"Senator Warren: Let me tell you about that. First, we passed a bill through the Senate as a separate measure. That is the way we usually get legislation, if any, into this bill. We put in a provision giving the privilege of retirement to paymasters' clerks, and we got in a mix-up in conference, and the other side had taken such extraordinary grounds that they would never consent to our amendment; they finally consented to our putting in the same language as provided for the Navy. In the Navy they retire earlier than in the Army."

"Secretary Stimson: On the merits of consolidation, my views are as follows: I think that the office and duties of the Inspector General clearly should be consolidated into the General Staff. As regards the consolidation of the Adjutant General into the General Staff, it stands on a different basis. The purpose of creating the General Staff was to create a body of military advisers, men who should not perform administrative duties, who should be free from the task of performing the administrative duties which rest upon the heads of the different supply corps. The law does provide, however, and very properly, that the Chief of Staff shall have certain supervisory powers over the other various officers, of co-ordinating their activities, and it is rather difficult to draw the line sometimes between what is pure administration and what is pure supervision. Therefore, the question as to whether the Adjutant General's duties, which are to a large extent administrative, should be consolidated into the General Staff seems to me to arise on that decision. I think that the duties of the Adjutant General should be those pertaining to a military secretary. That is what he used to be called.

"Senator du Pont: For a very brief period.

"Secretary Stimson: He is the letter writer of the War Department, and I think his duties are quite distinct from the duties which go with the General Staff.

"Senator du Pont: Then, Mr. Secretary, he is the custodian of the records also, and that is equally important, is it not more so.

"Secretary Stimson: The present Adjutant General's Office—I mean in our American establishment—involves also the duty of custodian not only of the purely military records of the Department, but he is custodian of a very large and important number of dead records, pertaining to pensions. That is more or less an accident, and in some respects it is a very unfortunate accident for the military department. My own opinion would be that it would be more consistent with the proposed division if the custody of the records and pensions were separated from the duties of the Adjutant General. That is not involved here, but I think it might well be.

"Senator du Pont: In the event of the Adjutant General's Department not being consolidated with the General Staff, what rank would you favor that the head of the Adjutant General's Department should have? What rank would you favor?"

"Secretary Stimson: Not higher than brigadier general.

"Senator du Pont: Do you favor as high as that?"

"Secretary Stimson: No; I am not certain that I would. I said not higher than that. I have not considered that.

"Senator Guggenheim: How long do these captains serve on the General Staff, as a rule?"

"Secretary Stimson: They cannot serve more than four years. I think that the total personnel of the General Staff, if I am not mistaken, has changed completely something like three and a half times in eight years.

"Secretary Stimson: One of the injustices of this legislation that I am talking about now is that every reduction that has been made is at the expense of the line of the Army. You would have every state, Senator Warren, entitled to bring in all of the major generals and all of the brigadier generals which they had chosen to create during the times of peace, as the heads of their Militia,



and you would have them have a right to make those men generals in the National Army, and you would have our Regular Establishment cut down to eleven brigadier generals. Nothing, in my opinion, could be more fatal to a proper military policy than that. Nothing could conduce to disaster in the future more clearly than that. It is cutting down the trained force in your higher officers, and developing a lot of untrained, inexperienced men for those positions.

"Secretary Stimson: That provision about not counting the service of cadets for pay purposes as a matter of result would cut down the pay, as it now exists, I am informed, of from 400 to 500 officers of the Army. My criticism of this legislation as a whole is that it amounts to economizing or retrenching at the cost of, first, the pay of the officers and men themselves, and, second, at the expense of the efficiency of the Army. I firmly believe that our Army is costing more than it should cost and that economies could be made which would not only be consistent with this efficiency, but which would greatly increase its efficiency. But those economies are not to be made in the cost of labor, so to speak, but in the overhead administrative charges of the Army.

"Senator du Pont: That is it exactly.

"Senator du Pont: Will you look at page 65, where the reduction of the Cavalry regiments is made? You have not discussed that?

"Secretary Stimson: I have discussed it incidentally. I am wholly against it. The Cavalry to-day is one of the most useful arms that we have got. Instead of our force of Cavalry being overbalanced, as was the argument on the floor of the House of Representatives, the proportion of Cavalry which was created by the legislation of 1901 was carefully devised with reference to the well known fact that you cannot extemporize Cavalry in time of emergency or war. Under the present practice it is my opinion, and is the opinion, I think, of all my military advisers, that modern cavalry is the most useful and adaptable force, for the emergencies which are likely to confront this nation, that we have. When dismounted it fights on foot with absolute readiness. I have myself seen, in my tour of inspection last fall, Cavalry take position from mounted to dismounted and begin firing inside of five seconds.

"Senator du Pont: I would like to ask you another question about the provision on page 15. It will be observed there is a proviso for taking care of the officers, but there is no proviso for taking care of the non-commissioned officers.

"Secretary Stimson: No.

"Senator du Pont: There are sixty first sergeants who will be eliminated, and sixty sergeant majors and sixty quartermaster sergeants, who are the best non-commissioned officers we have.

"Secretary Stimson: They are the backbone of the Army.

"Senator Foster: Mr. Secretary, it has been charged, or stated to me, that the Cavalry force in this country, in the United States, is largely in excess of or, rather, largely out of proportion to the cavalry force in the armies of England, Germany and France. Do you know anything about that? Is that a fact?

"Secretary Stimson: When you consider only the present peace strength of the Infantry it is true; it is somewhat out of proportion. But it was deliberately made that way, because our whole military system is different from that of those countries, and they carry along a sufficient force of infantry on a war strength to balance their cavalry, while we do not. Our Cavalry was deliberately made larger than its proper proportion in order that we might keep a smaller force of Infantry."

As to abandoning posts the Secretary explained that his views had been entirely misrepresented. He said: "As a matter of fact, no posts can be abandoned now until we have accommodations for the troops which are now in them, and I have no authority, of course, without the action of Congress, to build such accommodations. It would hasten the reform, in my opinion, very much more than this legislation would if Congress would authorize a system by which the unnecessary posts, as fast as they could properly be abandoned, could be sold and the proceeds applied to the construction of the necessary quarters for the troops. At present we have no such right at all."

#### TESTIMONY OF CHIEF OF STAFF.

In his testimony General Wood said: "Prior to the establishment of the General Staff the Adjutant General was the executive officer, to a very great extent, of his chief, whether the Secretary of War or a division or department commander. Since the establishment of the General Staff, however, this position has been taken by the Chief of Staff, as military adviser of the Secretary of War, and by the General Staff officers acting as chiefs of staff at the various division headquarters; and as a result this feature of the work of the Adjutant General's Department has been much curtailed, and the duties of that office are not at present of such a character as to require officers of high rank. In fact, it is quite unnecessary to have an adjutant general of high rank at headquarters, and I believe an adjutant general of the rank of captain or major would fit into the new condition of affairs much better than an officer of higher rank.

"Senator du Pont: That is one theory; but a different theory has been propounded here by Senator Root, formerly Secretary of War.

"General Wood: I have been in command of the Philippine Division and other rather large commands since the General Staff has been in operation, and it has been embarrassing to have an adjutant general with the rank of colonel and a chief of staff with the rank of colonel, one of them your executive officer and the other the representative of a corps that used to do that work, now with very much reduced functions and work, under the supervision of the division chief of staff. A much more harmonious relation would result if the chief of staff were senior in rank to the adjutant general, for it is difficult to avoid friction when the officers are of equal rank or, as sometimes happens, when the adjutant general is senior in rank to the chief of staff. In the great foreign armies the office performing the duties of adjutant general is not one which carries with it high rank, and officers performing this duty with the various corps and divisions are officers of comparatively low rank. In my opinion, no officer in the Adjutant General's or Inspector General's Department should have rank above that of colonel, and when the present incumbents of the office of brigadier general in these departments pass out of the Service the offices should cease and determine; but under no circumstances should the number of junior officers be decreased in these departments in the name of economy in order to create an apparent justification for conferring unwarranted rank upon the head of a staff corps.

"Senator Warren: Your heads of bureaus, are they members of your staff in every respect, ex officio or otherwise?

"General Wood: No; they are not. But I consider them the representatives of their departments in everything which pertains to those departments, and I see all of them very frequently. Their advice is invaluable and

carries the greatest weight; in fact, they, to a very large extent, shape the general policy of their departments, the Chief of Staff co-ordinating the views and policies of the various bureau chiefs to a common end. If they were to be made members of the General Staff Corps it would only be possible to make them ex officio members, and their present functions would not in any sense be amplified. This question is one which has received and is receiving very careful consideration. The General Staff is such a recent creation in our Army that I feel we should go very slowly in modifying it in any way. Practically the bureau chiefs now bear to the Chief of Staff relations very similar to the Chiefs of the Militia Division and the Coast Artillery Division, who are ex officio members of the General Staff.

"Senator du Pont: Senator Root, as I understood him, thought that a few young officers on the General Staff should not have anything to say about the details, but the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General and the Chief of Staff were the people to decide.

"General Wood: The younger officers have nothing to do with these details, nor has the Adjutant General anything to do with them other than to present a condensed statement of the officers' records. All these recommendations for detail which come to the Chief of Staff are carefully considered, either by him personally or by one of his assistants. The most available officers are selected, and a list of them is sent to the bureau chief in whose department a vacancy exists. He selects whichever one of them he prefers.

"Senator du Pont: That is very good for the special corps; but take those who are detailed to the War College, for instance, or to the General Staff. Are those men passed upon by some of your young officers in the General Staff?

"General Wood: Not at all. For the detail of officers on the General Staff, for instance, there is a board of five general officers. They are all put under oath as they would be for court-martial. They meet and organize, and the junior is secretary of the board, and each one submits the names of such officers as he thinks fit for the duty. The board is sworn to recommend only those it thinks fit. We had recently a meeting for the filling of vacancies, and I should say, without exaggeration, that fifty or sixty names were sent in to fill the vacancies. We are sworn to consider only the officer's record, and no personal affection or anything of the kind enters into it.

"Senator du Pont: I understand; that is very interesting.

"General Wood: The younger officers have nothing to do with this selection. With regard to the details for the War College, those details come up in many ways. The men for the service schools are men recommended by their colonels as the best men, and we, as a rule, adopt their recommendations. The men for the War College are recommended by their colonels and by intermediate commanders, and these recommendations come directly to me, together with a statement of their efficiency and work.

"General Wood: We have been thinking of adding the Department of the Visayas to Luzon. As to the major generals, we need one major general in the Philippine Islands. We shall need another at Hawaii, when we have our garrison in. It will be a division. We shall need three for the divisions in the United States. We need two with the General Staff. Both the Chief of Staff and his assistant in charge of the Mobile Army Division ought to be major generals, if possible, so that they may have a grade above the various bureau chiefs. It should not interfere with business to have officers of the same grade exercising supervision over others of the same grade, but as a matter of practical administration it does; so that we are short one major general now.

"Senator du Pont: That is due to the fact that a major general has been detailed to West Point, which I think is a mistake.

"General Wood: I think that should be a command for a brigadier general.

"General Wood: You do not want to tie the hands of the War Department too tightly in the selection of those officers. Take the case of the Military Academy officers. A captain of Cavalry is detailed, we will say, as an instructor in English. Of course, that has nothing whatever to do with the military art.

"Senator du Pont: He ought never to be detailed, if he is a captain; and there is no necessity for that, because the Corps of Cadets has been increased only about one-third since the time when the Army was only about one-fourth the size that it is now, and the instructors at West Point were then all lieutenants.

"General Wood: Yes.

"Senator du Pont: So that I can not conceive of an instance in which it is absolutely necessary to detail a captain of the line to do duty as assistant professor, acting at West Point, and it is an abuse which has grown up of late years, which is a very glaring one. At one time there were three captains in one regiment on duty at the Academy.

"General Wood: We are detailing now very few captains for any detached service; just as few as possible. Take the Porto Rican Regiment. The commander is a major of Cavalry. I have recommended his relief; and yet he is doing duty with troops. Take the officers holding commissions as majors in command of battalions of Philippine Scouts: they are getting more valuable experience than they would get at home, because, instead of commanding a company, or acting as captain of a company, they are commanding a full battalion of between 400 and 500 men on a war basis, which is the basis on which we maintain the Philippine garrison. Yet we do not credit them with having any duty with the arm in which commissioned, but we do say they have had duty with troops; so that if we provide that out of every six years every man must have two years with the arm in which he is commissioned, it seems to me we have removed most of the danger without unduly tying the hands of the War Department.

"General Wood: A way to dispose of the permanent personnel of the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments would be to transfer them to the line with their present rank and increase the General Staff by an equivalent number of places of equal grade, and provide that details to this position in the General Staff should create vacancies. This would in no way block promotion in the line and it avoids vitiating the fundamental principle of the General Staff by permanently commissioning officers in it, as is proposed in the present bill. I should not think the officers concerned would object to a transfer to the line, as it opens up to them a much wider field of promotion and gives them an opportunity for purely military work.

"Senator Warren: Of course, the younger officers are always wanting to get details if they are in the line, a good many of them, and then they want to get in the line especially if there is a war, and it is very well that they feel so.

"General Wood: It is a regular seesaw. The younger officers want to get into the staff, because the staff has two or three times the proportion of higher officers. They feel when they get into the staff that they get an increase of rank. Then, when war is threatening, they

want to come back to the line with their staff rank.

"Senator Warren: Which I say is a very unfair proposition.

"General Wood: "Yes; and it creates a great deal of heart burning in the Service."

#### ARMY APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE.

Carrying an increase of \$7,374,354 over the total amount voted in the House and coming just \$2,447,278 below the War Department estimates, the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 18956) was reported by the Senate Military Committee on April 2, authorizing an appropriation of \$95,314,711. As heretofore noted, all the Hay "reorganization" legislation is stricken out. This takes away all from Sec. 2 to the end of the bill, including the House provisos against counting Academy service for longevity. A similar treatment is accorded the House proposal to reduce the Cavalry by one-third. All legislation withholding appropriations from those Army posts recently recommended for abandonment is thrown out.

The proviso forbidding expenditure at Fort Niagara for an electric lighting plant is stricken out.

The Senators object to the new word "airplanes" and substitute "aeroplanes," and while they are on the subject, although they reduce the Signal Service appropriation by \$25,000, they provide that \$100,000 instead of \$75,000 of the total (\$350,000) shall be devoted to the purchase and use of aeroplanes.

Of the amount appropriated for "Barracks and Quarters" \$20,000 is made available for an assembly building at Fort Leavenworth. Of the "Transportation" appropriation \$60,000 is made immediately available. One-half of the appropriation for clothing and equipage is made immediately available.

A proviso is attached to the appropriation for the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system authorizing the Secretary of War to reduce the tolls of Alaska cable and telegraph messages to fifty per cent. of present rates during a period of six months from and after July 1, 1912, and then to fix such rates as he may deem warranted by the business developed during the period of reduced rates.

Increases are made as follows:

	House.	Senate.
Pay of officers of line.....	\$6,893,908	\$7,700,700
Additional, length of service.....	1,524,120	1,767,120
Pay of enlisted men.....	15,832,000	16,232,954
Length of service.....	1,535,000	1,635,000
Pay, Hospital Corps.....	850,000	940,000
Length of service.....	160,000	165,000
Commutation quarters.....	470,000	500,000
Travel allowance on discharge.....	800,000	900,000
Subsistence.....	8,605,273	8,988,867.40
Q.M. Dept. supplies.....	7,456,773	7,865,688.00
Equipment, officers schools.....	4,000	6,000
Q.M. Dept. incidentals.....	1,736,337	2,000,000
Horses.....	275,000	300,000
Barracks and quarters.....	1,621,389	1,770,000
Transportation.....	10,723,528	11,250,000
Roads, wharves, etc.....	598,557	889,600.00
Barracks and quarters, Philippines.....	450,000	600,000
Clothing, etc.....	4,813,271	5,431,700.00
Ordnance expenses.....	800,000	387,118.30
Ordnance stores, ammunition.....	250,000	350,000.00
Small arms practice.....	740,000	875,000.00
Manufacture of arms.....	600,000	700,000.00
Ordnance stores and supplies.....	700,000	750,000.00
Field Artillery, Militia.....	770,000	1,250,000.00
Signal Service, decrease.....	875,000	850,000.00

Appropriations added to the bill are:

For additional ten per cent. increase on pay of officers for foreign service, \$266,000.

For additional twenty per cent. increased pay enlisted men on foreign service, \$750,000.

For equipment of Coast Artillery armories, Organized Militia; dummy guns, etc., \$275,000.

Military roads in Alaska, \$125,000.

Settlement of claims for damages and loss private property, \$32,616.

Payment of claims Indians and others for improvements upon land subsequently included in Fort W. H. Seward Military Reservation, \$2,384.

Reimbursement for loss of clothing fighting forest fires, \$15,862.08.

Reserve ammunition for Militia Field Artillery, \$500,000.

In place of the House provision stopping pay for time lost through intemperance, etc., the Senate Committee offers the following:

Provided, That any officer or enlisted man in active service, who shall be absent from duty on account of disease resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs, or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct, shall not receive pay for the period of such absence from any part of the appropriation in this act for the pay of officers or enlisted men, the time so absent and the cause thereof to be ascertained under such procedure and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War:

A change is made in the matter of travel allowance for enlisted men on discharge, whereby the rate shall be two cents only per mile, as noted in the proviso below:

Provided, That when an enlisted man who is enlisted on or after July 1, 1912, is discharged from the Service, except by way of punishment for an offense, he shall be entitled to transportation in kind and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the place of his original enlistment, or to such other place within the continental limits of the United States as he may select, to which the distance is no greater than from the place of discharge to place of original enlistment; but if the distance be greater he may be furnished with transportation in kind and subsistence for a distance equal to that from place of discharge to place of original enlistment, or in lieu of such transportation and subsistence, he shall, if he so elects, receive two cents a mile, except for sea travel, from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment.

Other provisos attached to the bill by the Senate Military Committee are:

Provided, That hereafter in time of peace no officer of the line shall be detached or permitted to remain detached from his regiment or corps who has not served for at least three years of the preceding period of six years with the regiment or regiments of Cavalry, Field Artillery, or Infantry, or with the organizations of the Coast Artillery Corps, to which he shall have been assigned by the War Department; but this shall not apply to officers detailed in the Ordnance Department and the Bureau of Insular Affairs, as authorized by the Act of Congress approved June 25, 1906, and March 2, 1907.

Provided further, That in time of war or when war is imminent, and after the President shall, by proclamation, have called upon honorably discharged soldiers of the Regular Army to present themselves for re-enlistment therein within a specified period, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in said proclamation, any person who shall have been discharged honorably from said Army, with character reported as at least good, and who having been found physically qualified for the duties of a soldier, shall re-enlist in the line of said Army or in the Signal Corps thereof within the period that shall be specified in said proclamation, shall receive on so re-enlisting a bounty which shall be computed at the rate of \$8 for each month for the first year of the period that shall have elapsed since his last discharge from the Regular Army and the date of his re-enlistment therein under the



terms of said proclamation; at the rate of \$6 per month for the second year of such period; at the rate of \$4 per month for the third year of such period; and at the rate of \$2 per month for any subsequent year of such period, but no bounty in excess of \$800 shall be paid to any person under the terms of this act.

Provided, That in computing length of service for retirement credit for double time for foreign service shall not be given to those who hereafter enlist.

Provided further, That hereafter the age limit for the retirement of Army paymasters' clerks shall be the same as the age limit for the retirement of commissioned officers of the Army.

Provided, That hereafter the laws allowing increase of pay to officers and enlisted men for foreign service shall not apply to service in the Canal Zone and Panama.

Provided, That Sec. 3620, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of Congress approved Feb. 27, 1877, shall not be construed as precluding Army paymasters from drawing checks in favor of the person or institution designated by endorsement made on his monthly pay account by an officer of the Army who is stationed beyond the continental limits of the United States, or in Alaska, or the Canal Zone, Panama, or en route thereto, if the pay account has been deposited for payment on maturity in conformity with such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided further, That payment by the United States of a check on the endorsement of the endorsee specified on the pay account shall be a full acquittance for the amount due on the pay account.

Provided, That hereafter the provisions of Sec. 5 of the Act of June 30, 1906 (Thirty-fourth Statutes, page 763), shall not be construed to apply to the Subsistence Department. [Provides for annual statements to Congress, of proceeds of public property sales.]

Provided further, That not to exceed \$500 of the money herein appropriated is authorized to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the purchase of not less than five cups, to be awarded to horse breeders, to encourage breeding of horses suitable for military purposes.

Under Roads, Wharves, etc., these are added:

Provided, That \$70,000 of the sum herein appropriated may be used for the purchase of the tract of land now being leased from Mr. George W. Brackenridge for target and drill purposes, consisting of 310 acres, more or less, lying just north of the newly purchased ground of the military reservation of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and extending to the county road recently completed around the reservation.

Provided further, That \$22,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended to macadamize the roadway upon the Government property between the U.S. Government experimental farm and the Arlington National Cemetery, in the county of Alexandria, Va.

Provided further, That \$44,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be used for constructing a public road from a point near the southern end of the new Highway Bridge across the Potomac River to a convenient point on or near the southern boundary line of the Arlington Reservation, and following said boundary line, as near as practicable, to the old county road, which passes centrally through the Arlington Reservation; thence along said road, improving and repairing it, to the northern boundary of the reservation; and that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to purchase or acquire by condemnation such piece or parcel of land as may be necessary for the construction of said road from the new Highway Bridge to the Arlington Reservation, said piece or parcel of land not to exceed four acres.

And provided further, That \$3,600 of the sum herein appropriated may be used for completing the macadamizing of the road between the city of Vancouver and the barracks at Vancouver Military Post.

Attached to the appropriation for settlement of claims for damages to and loss of private property is this:

Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of War is authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, and determine the amounts due on all claims for damages to and loss of private property when the amount of the claim does not exceed the sum of \$1,000, occasioned by heavy gun fire and target practice of troops, and for damages to vessels, wharves, and other private property, found to be due to maneuvers or other military operations for which the Government is responsible, and report the amounts so ascertained and determined to be due the claimants to Congress at each session thereof through the Treasury Department for payment as legal claims out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor.

Note.—Before final agreement on the proviso relating to detached service (next to last paragraph, preceding column) the committee inserted in the clause here following, the words italicized: "who has not served for at least three years of the preceding period of six years prior to such detachment with the regiment," etc.

Senator du Pont, in reporting the bill from committee, stated that "at a convenient time, before very long, I will ask the Senate to take up the bill for consideration." Meanwhile the bill was placed on the calendar.

No date has yet been set for the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill by the Senate. It is not probable that the bill will come up in the Senate before April 10. It may go over until April 15 or 16. To predict just how long the Senate will wrestle with the bill is as dangerous as attempting to forecast the weather. A number of the Senators have expressed a desire to submit remarks on the bill. Sometimes a few remarks by a Senator can be delivered in three or four minutes, and again they consume five or six hours of the Senate's time. There is a good deal of talk in the Senate of early adjournment. It has been suggested by a number of influential Senators that Congress should be able to dispose of all of its business by June 10. When it comes to early adjournment the Senate will find the House as anxious on this score and as willing to agree to an early date as the worthy statesmen of the upper chamber. The influential members of both Houses are anxious to get away to take part in the Presidential contest. With this inclination for early adjournment the consideration of the Army bill will be materially hastened. It will also influence the conferees in reaching an agreement.

Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., in a letter in the New York Times dated April 2, tells why our position in world politics makes more battleships needed, in reply to the action of the Democratic House caucus in deciding to stop the graduated increase of our Navy by two annual battleships. The position of the caucus, though avowedly taken in the interest of economy, the Admiral holds, neglects the obvious change of international relations and of our own national exposure caused by the completion of the Panama Canal. Our national remoteness has induced in us a sense of security but we ignore that this remoteness formerly was one not only of distance but of interest, and that with the Canal the remoteness of interest will cease to exist. Conquest in the sense of occupation is indeed, as Admiral Mahan says, a wild apprehension. "Germany after its colossal victory did not attempt to occupy France. But conquest in the sense of defeat, and of the exaction of terms, as an alternative to unbearable injury, is no impossible dream. What terms? Well, to name three principal, omitting others: The surrender of the Panama Canal, the admission of Asiatic labor immigration, and the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine. With our immense coast line it is vain to think we can have an army adequate to prevent landings, or assaults, with results as I have indicated. But with a competent Navy this will not be attempted until that

Navy is beaten; because otherwise a hostile army, even if momentarily successful, cannot be sustained. It will be the Navy's business not to be beaten; but it is the country's business to give the ships."

An Army officer writes: "Will you please come to the rescue of your readers again and this time tell us something about the proposition to organize in this country an Army and Navy Co-operative Company? Stock is being offered for sale to Army officers at a par value of \$10 per share. Before investing any of my hard-earned money in the stock of this concern I would like to have some expression of opinion regarding it from some source other than the company itself. Will you be kind enough to furnish through the columns of your most valuable paper a straight tip as to whether stock in the Army and Navy Co-operative Company would be a good investment for a person of small means? From the prospectus sent out the Army and Navy Co-operative Company sounds like a good thing, and if it is we should like to know, so that we can give it our support and at the same time benefit ourselves." We can only say generally in reply to this that one who invests money in a new and untried adventure of any sort runs a great risk. The principle of army and navy co-operation has been tried with great success in England, which is the principal argument offered in its behalf in this country. Whether the conditions in the two countries are sufficiently alike to insure success here we cannot say. It is to be remembered, too, that the present enterprise comes into competition with concerns with ample capital controlled by men who have been brought up to the business. It is only just to our correspondent that we should say this much, which is all we have time for this week, as his letter is received just as we are going to press. The statement of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company which appears in another column gives evidence that their plans are being received with favor in the Services. We do not understand that the purpose of the new society is to pay large dividends to its stockholders, but to secure co-operation among them to lessen the cost of living. It is certainly to be hoped that they will succeed in this.

A tentative agreement has been reached between the Secretary of War and a committee of National Guard officers on the form in which the amendment of the Dick Law, providing for the use of Militia in foreign service, shall be introduced. It follows the line suggested by the Secretary in his hearing before the Military Committee on the Militia Pay bill. The bill to amend Section 5 of the Dick Law introduced in the House by Mr. Pepper, H.R. 22649, appears on page 979 of this issue. Militia officers have materially modified their attitude on this subject. They began to realize that if the Militia is to be a Federal force it should be more largely under the control of the President than is provided for in the Dick bill. They cannot draw pay from the Federal Government and receive instruction from Regular Army officers and at the same time be under the command of state authorities. As stated in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the chief concern of the National Guard officers is now to amend the Dick Law so as to overcome the opinion of the Attorney General which declares the Militia unavailable for foreign service. The Militia is anxious to be firmly established as the second line of defense. National Guard officers who have given the subject serious consideration realize that this must be done before there can be any legislation for Federal pay for the Guard. The consideration of the Pepper bill has been postponed until after the proposed amendment to the Dick bill is disposed of by the Military Affairs Committee. It is not probable that the Pay bill can get much farther than through the House at this session.

The provision in the bill for the support of the Military Academy relating to the rank of colonel for a permanent professor was inserted to enable Professor Wilcox to rank Professor Holt, a much younger man. The provision is agreeable to both officers. General Barry, Superintendent of the Academy, recently told the House Military Committee that he expected to have about 600 cadets at the Academy in the next fiscal year, or within thirty of the full strength. The corps is now 102 short. General Barry explained that the professors at the Academy are subjected to much greater expense than when stationed elsewhere, as there is a great deal of entertaining, due to the fact that the place is crowded with visitors all the time, winter and summer. Chairman Hay, of the committee, said that a resolution offered by Senator du Pont had brought out the information that some of the detailed officers at the Academy had been absent from their commands as long as sixteen years. When Mr. Dent wanted to know whether such absence from commands was not in violation of the law, the chairman called attention to the exception in regard to "cases of emergency," and agreed with Mr. Pepper that "emergency" has been interpreted to mean anything. The item for the hire of camp sites for cadets on practice marches was put into the bill because each year it becomes more difficult to obtain permission from property owners to camp on their lands. Permission has been obtained heretofore only through changing the march to a new section of the country every two years.

The construction of buildings of cement in the Philippines for Army purposes, according to the methods of the Quartermaster's Department, follows this general plan: There is a steel frame for the building, and on the outside of this is fastened a wire mesh. Between the wire mesh and the steel studding of the frame is a cheap building cloth or building paper, and then by means of a gun arrangement operated by a pump and that by some motor the cement is thrown upon this wire mesh, thus making a cement slab, or wall, reinforced by the wire mesh, of any thickness desired. The Q.M.D. has been making it about an inch and a quarter thick, and splendid success has been attained. The Q.M.G. believes buildings suitable for a company officer can be built for between \$4,000 and \$4,500, and is eager to try it. Dampness is the first objection that comes to mind in regard to cement houses, but General Aleshire believes this can be avoided by the double wall he would build.

There is absolutely no foundation for the report that Paymaster General T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, will make an application for retirement in July. The rumor originated on Capitol Hill, where a member of Congress received a request to recommend a successor to the Paymaster

General, who, according to the former's constituents, had decided to make an application for retirement. It is stated at the Navy Department, not only in the Secretary's office, but in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, that Paymaster General Cowie has no thought of taking such action.

Deliveries to the Ordnance Department of the new Colt automatic pistols have been going on for some weeks, but it will be several months before enough will have been delivered to arm the troops of the Regular Service. It may be well into winter before these new side arms are issued. The plan is to issue them all at once. After the Regular Army is furnished with them they will be issued to the National Guard. The Chief of Ordnance was before the House Committee on Appropriations this week explaining his estimates for appropriations to be made in the Sundry Civil Bill, and among other things told of the intention of the Ordnance Department, if the appropriations to be made for general purposes shall be the same as in the preceding year, to use a portion of these funds for fitting up a section of the plant at the Springfield Armory for the manufacture of pistols, under an arrangement with the Colt Company. The Government has not heretofore manufactured pistols, having purchased its supply from private manufacturers, but if General Crozier's plans are carried out a part of the Springfield plant, whose use for the manufacture of rifles is now diminishing on account of the accumulation of a good supply, will be used to make a part of the pistols which are needed.

After mature consideration the Secretary of War with regret announces the abandonment of the National Matches for this year. The demands upon the Military Establishment this year will prove so great that the Secretary has found it impossible to spare the necessary officers and men for the matches. The maneuvers will keep all the troops in the United States busy, and the Texas delegation in Congress is constantly importuning the War Department to increase the force on the border. It is possible that the entire Army may be sent into Mexico, although the administration is making every effort to avoid this. Efforts made to induce the authorities of a number of states to conduct the matches this summer failed, for the reason that they have no appropriation available for the purpose. Another reason is that it is planned to hold a great international match in this country next year, and many rifle enthusiasts believe that they should devote their energies to preparing for next year's event. Those who are interested in rifle practice are confident that the international match in this country next year will bring together a larger representation from all the countries of the world than any other shoot in the history of the game.

The projects for sending riflemen abroad to compete with foreign teams do not appear to have been received with enthusiasm. The amount required is \$15,000, of which \$1,700 has been subscribed by business associations interested in trade with Argentina and only \$743 by 500 military organizations and military clubs solicited to contribute, 130 rifle clubs contributing only \$13.50, or an average of ten cents each. In the old days of the N.R.A. the money required to send rifle teams to Great Britain at an expense of from \$2,500 to \$5,000, according to the number of the team and the length of its stay, was obtained without much difficulty, in the case of the first team, to whose expenses the late A. T. Stewart contributed a liberal sum. For the later trips abroad funds came in much more slowly.

Marcus Braun, who was appointed in 1903 by President Roosevelt as a special investigator of the activities of Japanese in Mexico and remained there, sending reports to the Department of Commerce and Labor, until March, 1910, when he retired from the work, in an interview with a Times reporter said: "If there is any doubt in anyone's mind as to the intent of the Japanese to obtain a hold upon Mexican territory, I would inform these doubters that during the six years of my investigation, I provided this government with sufficient data to answer this question in the affirmative a thousand times. I think I can state without fear of contradiction, and that documents at Washington will bear me out, that there is a definite system by which Japan and Mexico have agreed to permit the harboring of a Japanese field force in Mexico. Our Government has taken the position that there is no immediate need of alarm. I feel sure that the situation, in so far as our interests are concerned, is far graver than the Government will admit. It is a case of our controlling conditions, if the question arises, or the Japanese will at least attempt this control."

The French mission, which is to convey to America the bronze bust of "La France," by Auguste Rodin, for presentation to the United States, to be placed at the base of the monument to be dedicated next June to Samuel de Champlain, the French navigator and explorer, will sail April 20 for New York. The party includes Gabriel Hanotaux, René Bazin and Etienne Lamy, members of the French Academy; Fernand Cornon, president of the Academy of Fine Arts; Gen. Henri Joseph Brugère, Count Rochambeau, Louis Barthou, ex-Minister of Justice; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, General Lebon, Gabriel Louis Jaray, secretary of the Franco-American Committee; J. Dal Piaz, general manager of the French Transatlantic Line, and others. Several women, including the Countess de Rochambeau, Madame Bazin, and Mlle. Brugère are to accompany the party, while the leading French newspapers are sending special representatives with the delegation for which numerous receptions are being arranged in the United States and Canada.

The friends of Col. George Andrews are urging that the rule of seniority heretofore followed in the selection of the head of the Adjutant General's Department, and referred to elsewhere, should be set aside temporarily for the benefit of Colonel Andrews, because of his early retirement on Aug. 26, 1914. Colonel Heistand retires six years later, April 30, 1920.

The bill authorizing the appointment of dental surgeons in the Navy was passed by the Senate April 4. Seventy years instead of sixty-two was fixed as the age for retirement.

The Medical Times of April, 1912, gives almost its entire issue to the discussion of the Army and Navy Medical Corps.



## NOTABLE GATHERING OF WEST POINTERS.

The gathering of graduates of the Military Academy held in Washington on Saturday evening, March 23, was notable in numbers, in the character of the guests assembled at the dinner and in the skill with which the program had been arranged to secure the maximum amount of pleasure for those privileged to participate in the entertainment. It was described on the menu as a "buffet supper," consisting of soup, oysters poulette, chicken croquettes, salads, sandwiches, ices and fancy cakes, with a satisfactory flow of irrigating fluids, and coffee and cigars at the end. The graduates were seated around small round tables and arranged according to classes, the invited guests being distributed somewhat promiscuously. There was no presiding officer, but someone who knew the man had selected as toastmaster Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, class of '75, who illustrated the motto which followed his name on the program: "I am a native here and to the manner born." Under the direction of General Evans the program was carried out with a snap and vim which added much to its zest. The speeches, the songs, the stereopticon views and the theatrical entertainment were interspersed in such a way as to furnish a most agreeable potpourri.

The program of speeches and songs was as follows: 1, Rising toast to the President of the United States; 2, "The Army," Hon. Henry C. Stimson, Secretary of War; 3, "West Point," Lieut. Col. D. H. Boughton, class of '81; 4, "Service Interests," Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; 5, "West Point and the War with Mexico," Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, class of '47; 6, "Some of the Old Professors," Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, class of '60; 7, "Reminiscences," Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, class of '75; 8, "Our Dead," silent. The songs during the evening were by Capt. J. R. Lindsey, class of '92; Capt. W. K. Wilson, class of '02; Lieut. Col. D. S. Stanley; Lieut. Col. D. E. McCarthy; Lieut. Thomas DeW. Milling, class of '09, and Lieut. William C. Sherman, class of '10; Capt. R. J. Burt, class of '06; Major Charles McK. Saltzman, class of '06; Capt. R. J. Burt.

Immediately after the rising toast to the President the room was thrown into darkness and the curtain rose, showing a waving flag, with a small fluttering West Point flag above and one below, and a cadet (Lieutenants Bradford and Surles), in full dress, with shakos, standing on each side of the flag, while the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and those present applauded. It was an inspiring sight and a very appropriate beginning.

The Secretary of War said: "It is with a profound sense of the honor that I rise to this toast at a dinner of the alumni of the Military Academy. The spirit of service and of discipline taught at West Point has kept alive the military ideals of this nation through long periods of selfish forgetfulness. It is due mainly to the Academy and her sons, and not much to the rest of us in the nation, that this spirit of patriotic military discipline in the Army has been always found ready to flame out as a guiding torch at times of national emergency."

"I believe we are now entering upon a period of broader and healthier development. Upon the safe foundation of West Point we have built a structure of post-graduate and continuous training which will eventually work out for the Army and the nation a sound and permanent military policy. The discussions which have surrounded us are only evidence of the working of the new spirit of intelligent criticism. It is foolish and timid to dread or avoid such discussion. The trouble with the American Army in the past has not lain in the Army itself, but in the methods of the nation in dealing with that Army. Such a situation can be cured only by intelligent discussion and by national enlightenment."

"I feel very keenly the responsibility which rests upon us all to meet such a necessity. But I feel even more strongly a faith that we have built and are building upon the right lines; and that out of the sincere and earnest and intelligent efforts that I daily see being made in all ranks and grades and arms throughout the Service there will be worked out for the American nation the plan of a military establishment which will be consistent with the nature of the people and adequate to their needs."

"And eventually I believe that there can and will be developed a national Army which will be far more than a body of trained specialists; an army which will be bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of the American people—the training for and in which will be regarded not as an evil and a burden, but a privilege and benefit; an army the discipline of which will be useful in time of peace and adequate in time of war; an army which, far from being a menace to the progress of democracy, will constantly represent the trained patriotism of the American citizen."

"Just at present," said General Wood, "the keenest interest of the Service is to hold on to what it now has. The Army has many needs, and time will permit merely to cite them in passing. In the first place, West Point should have more graduates. Two-thirds of the Army officers should be graduates. More Americans should pass through that incomparable military training school. The general character of the West Point man is the foundation of Army efficiency. I have never known a West Point man to fail in any duty given him by his country to perform."

"A general reorganization of the Army is now in progress. It will not be a disruption. It is merely a reorganization. This is necessary to keep our Army in first class fighting condition. One of the most important needs of the Service is the enactment of the Volunteer bill. There should also be an army reserve in the country. Other nations have realized the value of this institution, but the United States has closed its eyes to the proposition. Without a reserve we are unprepared to meet military emergencies which might arise."

"Military training has many benefits. I think that every citizen of the country should have some military training in his life. A man is benefited by the experience and the country is insured of resources in case of national need."

The address of General Gibson was admirable in matter and manner. General Weaver provoked hilarity instead of the Congressional type of indignation as he described how he and the other unfortunate "Septs" of the class of 1875 were hazed by the "June Bugs" of that year. Indeed, so hardened are these West Point men that it would be difficult, not to say quite impossible, to find one who does not rejoice in the hazing he received and commend the old-time practice. Their attitude in the matter recalls the story of the ancient cannibal islander who swam off to a ship lying in the offing and begged the captain to take him aboard and serve him up for dinner, explaining that the good old practice of eating your relatives when they became superannuated

had been spoilt by the missionaries, and he could no longer find repose in the stomachs of his kinsmen.

The principal feature of the evening was the presentation of a three-act play, entitled, "The Regeneration of Robert Murdock," written by Capt. James A. Moss, of the class of '94. The theme of the play was the love which the graduate should bear toward his alma mater. Lieut. W. C. Sherman represented Cadet Sheridan, a plebe; Lieut. Francis C. Harrington Cadet McClellan, Lieut. Alexander D. Surles Cadet Beauregard, Lieut. Karl S. Bradford Cadet Burnside, and Mr. Everett Butterfield Cadet Jackson ("Jack"). The acts were, I, a room in the War Department (morning of June 10, 1912); II, parade ground at West Point (afternoon of June 12); III, Flirtation Walk (after parade same day). The last act closed with a cadet walking off the stage with his arm around a pretty girl, upon whose chaste lips he bestows a kiss. This brought down the house, for "e'en in our ashes live their wonted fires."

As the author of the play declined to respond to a call before the curtain he was taken possession of by his enthusiastic friends and compelled to appear in the center of the stage and return his thanks.

The moving pictures, "A Day at West Point," were a great success, as were the pictures of some of the grave seniors of to-day as they appear now and as they showed up as plebes. The contrast in some cases was almost startling. It may be said that as a rule they had greatly improved in looks. Excellent likenesses of some of the old professors at the Academy were also thrown on to the screen, Michie, Kendrick, Church, Mercer and others whose well remembered features stirred the audience to applause.

Those present were:

Class of 1847—Brig. Gen. H. G. Gibson; 1860, Brig. Gen. Anson Mills; Brig. Gen. James H. Isaacson; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson; 1861, Senator H. A. du Pont; Brig. Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh; Major Wright Rivers; 1862, Major Gen. G. L. Gillespie; Brig. Gen. Tully McCrea; 1864, Major Gen. A. Mackenzie; Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst; 1866, Brig. Gen. H. H. C. Dunwoody; 1867, Brig. Gen. M. Crawford; Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey; Brig. Gen. Walter Howe; Brig. Gen. Crosby P. Miller; 1868, Brig. Gen. R. L. Hoxie; Brig. Gen. W. L. Marshall; Brig. Gen. E. R. Anderson; Mr. Frank W. Russell; 1869, Brig. Gen. E. D. Thomas; Brig. Gen. Charles Morton; Col. John W. Pullman; Mr. William Gerhard; 1870, Brig. Gen. S. W. Fountain; Brig. Gen. E. A. Godwin; Col. C. A. Stedman; Major John Conline; Capt. R. G. Carter; Mr. I. H. McDonald; 1871, Col. G. F. Chase; 1872, Brig. Gen. James Allen; Brig. Gen. G. F. Elliott; Col. George Ruhlen; Capt. H. R. Lemly; Judge W. F. Merry; 1873, Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter; Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby; Col. Joseph Garrard; 1874, Col. Thomas W. Symons; Col. C. A. Williams; 1875, Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans; Brig. Gen. George B. Smith; Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver; Col. W. A. Mann; Capt. William Baird; 1876, Brig. Gen. William Crozier; Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington; Col. George Andrews; Col. James Parker; Col. H. J. Slocum; Major Hamilton Rowan; 1878, Col. H. O. S. Heistand; Col. B. D. Spillman; Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven; Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf; Capt. D. A. Howard; 1879, Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills; Col. Thomas L. Casey; Col. F. H. French; Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett; Lieut. Col. John S. Mallory; Lieut. Col. W. T. May; Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk.

1880—Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshaire; Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe; Col. F. S. Strong; Lieut. Col. H. B. Moon; 1881, Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder; Col. John Biddle; Col. E. St. J. Greble; Lieut. Col. G. Hodgson; Col. J. T. Kerr; Lieut. Col. D. H. Boughton; Lieut. Col. J. A. Gaston; Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges, jr.; Lieut. Col. F. O. Johnson; Lieut. Col. F. J. Kernan; Lieut. Col. D. E. McCarthy; Major Guy Carleton; Major Parker W. West; 1882, Lieut. Col. Edward B. Ward; Major W. B. Lane; Newcomb; Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson; Major Henry T. Allen; Mr. George M. Anderson; 1883, Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards; Col. H. C. Davis; Lieut. Col. S. L. Faison; Lieut. Col. W. C. Langfitt; Majors E. C. Gillette, R. D. Walsh, Mr. E. P. Hall; 1884, Col. J. B. Bellinger; Col. S. M. Foote; Lieut. Col. John T. Knight; Lieut. Col. W. P. Richardson; Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor; Major Robert H. Noble; Mr. Edward B. Clark; Col. D. E. McCarthy; 1885, Col. R. L. Ballard; Col. H. McCain; Major W. A. Holbrook; Major L. M. Koehler; Major S. E. Smiley; 1886, Lieut. Col. L. G. Berry; Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon; Major G. B. Duncan; Major W. H. Gordon; Major Frank McIntyre; Major Charles C. Valcutt, jr.; 1887, Lieut. Col. R. P. Davis; Major Ellwood W. Evans; 1888, Lieut. Col. William V. Judson; Capt. Charles W. Fenton; Capt. Alex W. Perry; Capt. J. P. Ryan; 1889, Major William S. Graves; Major William W. Harts; Major William Lassiter; Major E. Evelyn Winslow; Capt. Charles D. Rhodes; Mr. Edward V. Stockham.

1890—Major C. C. Hearn; Major Edgar Jadin; Major William J. Snow; Capt. S. G. Jones; Capt. J. A. Ryan; 1891, Major Spencer Cosby; Major LeRoy S. Lyon; Capt. Hollis C. Clark; Capt. H. O. Williams; 1892, Major J. B. Cavanaugh; Major H. G. Cole; Major W. R. Smith; Major C. P. Summerrall; Capt. George C. Barnhardt; Capt. Howard R. Hiecock; Capt. J. R. Lindsey; Capt. George H. McMaster; Capt. John McAl. Palmer; Capt. John E. Woodward; 1893, Capt. G. H. Jamerson; 1894, Major William J. Barden; Major W. B. Lane; Major Edward P. O'Hara; Capt. Paul B. Malone; Capt. James A. Moss; Capt. B. H. Wells; Capt. Hugh D. White; 1895, Lieut. Col. D. S. Stanley; Capt. Jens Bugge; Capt. Charles R. Howland; Capt. Herbert A. White; 1896, Major R. E. Callan; Major F. K. Fergusson; Major C. McK. Saltzman; Major G. H. Shelton; Capt. R. J. Burt; 1897, Major L. S. Miller; Capt. George F. Baltzell; Capt. Matthew E. Hanna; Capt. Frank R. McCoy; Capt. John G. Workizer; 1898, Major F. C. Boggs; Capt. M. C. Kerth; Capt. George A. Nugent; 1899, Capt. S. D. Embick; Capt. Duncan K. Major; Capt. E. M. Markham; Capt. George V. H. Moseley; Capt. H. L. Wigmore.

1900—Major L. T. Hillman; 1901, 1st Lieut. George M. Russell; 1902, Capt. James F. Bell; Capt. Mark Brooke; Capt. W. A. Mitchell; Capt. Robert R. Ralston; Capt. G. H. Stewart; Capt. W. K. Wilson; 1st Lieut. P. H. Sheridan; V. S. Foster; 1903, Capt. Charles H. Patterson; 1st Lieut. John S. Upham; 1904, 1st Lieut. F. E. Gardner; 1905, 1st Lieut. J. H. Dickey; 1st Lieut. Sherman Miles; 1906, 1st Lieut. Dawson Olmstead; 1907, 1st Lieut. James G. Steese; Mr. Bruce E. Clark; 1908, 1st Lieut. Earl J. Atkinson; 1st Lieut. Lawrence C. Ricker; 1st Lieut. Rodney H. Smith; 1909, 2d Lieut. Albert K. B. Lyman; 1st Lieut. T. DeW. Milling; 2d Lieut. George S. Patton, jr.; 2d Lieut. S. M. Rumbough; 1910, 2d Lieut. Chester F. Barnett; 2d Lieut. Donald H. Connolly; 2d Lieut. Creswell Garlington; 2d Lieut. W. C. Sherman; 2d Lieut. O. N. Solberg; 2d Lieut. F. S. Strong, jr.; 2d Lieut. B. C. Dunn; D. C. Pullen; L. C. Rockwell.

Guests: Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles; Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young; Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates; Major Gen. A. W. Greely; Major Gen. Charles B. Humphrey; Brig. Gen. W. W. Waterspoon; Col. D. L. Brainard; Col. W. C. Church; Col. John B. Porter; Col. Charles Richards; Lieut. Col. W. H. Kell; Comdr. George R. Evans, U.S.N.; Major A. W. Brewster; Major William E. Horton; Capt. A. W. Bjornstad; Capt. William B. Cochran; Capt. Warren Dean; Capt. J. P. Madden; Capt. J. D. Tilford; Capt. W. H. Raymond; Capt. W. W. Whitely; Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis; Capt. R. C. Marshall.

Among the songs were the following. The Manchus, it should be explained, are the line officers on duty in the staff departments who have just been ordered away at the behest of Congress. Capt. R. J. Burt, Signal Corps, had charge of the singing, and deserves great credit for the way he trained the singing chorus and for the cleverness of the songs. They were of an unusually high order of merit, the words being clever and the airs catchy.

## SOME OF THESE DAYS.

Stimson.  
Some day we'll lose our good friend Stimson,  
Believe me, friends, we will miss him some,  
If we should go, boys, to Mexico, boys,  
We'd like to know, boys, he had the say.  
The times are strange now, and full of change now,  
Election years have erratic ways—  
Now make a note, boys, go home and vote, boys,  
We'll need our backer, Stimson, Stimson, some of these days.

## RAUS MIT THE MANCHU MAN.

Air: Ragtime Violin (Sung by Capt. R. J. Burt).  
Washington nowadays is a busy town,  
Everyone, anyone, kicks our dawg around,  
This is how they meet our, seek you, greet you, "Oh, you Manchus!"  
All around, all around, trembling foggy man,  
Chased by that Democrat, Hay the bogey man,  
Everybody waits his turn to hear it—this haunting refrain:  
Chorus.

Hurry back, hurry back,  
To your regiment;  
Don't delay it,  
We hate to say it,  
Go on, you mustn't delay,  
But toddle right along,  
Or you will lose your pay,  
Figure up, figure up,  
How long your regiment's  
Gone without you,  
Might forget about you;  
Four years, more years, some half a score years,  
Raus mit the Manchu man.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 14th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel March 28, 1912, by the retirement of Terrett, was born in Rhode Island Sept. 2, 1858, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 1st Infantry, July 19, 1881; first lieutenant July 16, 1889; captain July 7, 1897; major, 10th Infantry, May 28, 1902; was transferred to the 7th Infantry June 8, 1909, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 14th Infantry, June 26, 1909. During the war with Spain he served as major and A.A.G. of Volunteers, and in July, 1899, he was appointed colonel of the 34th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, which served in the Philippines. Colonel Kennon's first duty after graduation was on frontier duty at Forts Douglas and Thornburg, Utah. He was subsequently, among other duties, aid to General Crook from July 1, 1886, to February, 1890. He was also a member of the Board of Organization and Tactics, Navy Department, to January, 1891; was the author of a manual on guard duty, and was assistant engineer of the International Railway Commission in Central America from April, 1891, to June, 1893. He was detailed as military instructor for the Greater Republic of Central America March, 1897, to March, 1898, and next took part in the expedition to Santiago de Cuba, June 14 to Aug. 8, 1898. He was engaged in the assault on Fort San Juan and in the subsequent actions in front of Santiago, and was recommended to be brevet major, U.S.A., for gallantry in action there. Colonel Kennon served as A.A.G., Division of Cuba, Havana, and as Secretary of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce during the military government of Cuba, in 1899. While colonel of the 34th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines he was in command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, and participated in General Lawton's northern expedition in November, 1899. He was in command of the Sub-district No. 4, Luzon, 1900; took part in the expedition to Baler, and was in the action at Cabanatuan in July, 1900. He was military governor of Ilocos Norte from November, 1900, to March, 1901. Other duties in the Philippines included taking part in the action at Haguitit, Negros, and was in charge of field operations in Negros from May to September, 1901. After a service in San Francisco, Cal., Colonel Kennon was again ordered to the Philippines, and was in command of a battalion of the 10th and 28th Infantry at Iligan and Lake Lanao road construction early in 1903. He was in command of Camp Monneau, Mindanao; was supervisor of census of Moro tribes; was in charge of improvements in Benguet Province and railway reconnaissance in Mindanao in April, 1905, and investigated the railways of Japan and Korea the same year. He served at Fort Wright, Wash., with his regiment; was on detached service in the office of the General Staff, and was Military Attaché to the American Embassy 1906-07. He served with his regiment at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska; and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; was in charge of the Northern and Army Rifle and Pistol Competitions in 1909, and was on duty at the War College. His last post of duty was at Fort Missoula, Mont.

Lieut. Col. Henry J. Goldman, U.S.A., who has been attached to the 12th Cavalry at Fort Robinson, Neb., is to be retired from active service on June 5 next. In the meantime he has been granted leave of absence.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton, Inf., U.S.A., promoted colonel by the retirement on March 29, 1912, of Colonel Pitcher, was born in Maine Jan. 15, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 6th Infantry. He remained an officer of the latter regiment until detailed as Inspector General Feb. 15, 1906. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 5th Infantry, Nov. 29, 1909, and was again detailed Inspector General March 12, 1910. Colonel Morton's first service after graduation was on frontier duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, from Sept. 30, 1883, to June, 1888, part of which time he was in the field after hostile Indians. He also served at Fort Lewis, Colo., to Feb. 11, 1889, and was then detailed to college duty. He was also, among other duties, on general recruiting service in New York and Maine, and was detailed for duty with the National Guard of the latter state. At the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 1st Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command until honorably mustered out, Oct. 30, 1898. After serving on the Pacific coast he went to the Philippines and served in Negros and Panay Islands against insurgents from Jan. 13, 1900, to the close of hostilities. After returning to the United States in 1902 he was on duty at Fort Leavenworth and at the Army War College, and in 1905 went to the Philippines, serving in Samar against Pulajanes, commanding Warwick Barracks and as inspector general, Philippine Division, to June 14, 1907. He was subsequently inspector general, Department of Colorado, and his last assignment was in the Inspector General's Department.

Gunner Arthur Rogier, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list from March 25, 1912, for disability incident to the Service, has been under treatment at Mare Island, Cal., and the Naval Hospital at New York. He is a native of Illinois, and was appointed a gunner Jan. 16, 1909, after a previous service of twelve years and six months as an enlisted man.

Capt. John W. Moore, 1st U.S. Cav., is to be retired from active service May 29, 1912, on account of disability incident to the Service. He has been granted leave until he is retired.

Col. John C. W. Brooks, Coast Art., U.S.A., was retired from active service March 31, 1912, upon his own request, after more than thirty years' service. He has been on leave pending his retirement. He was born in New York July 14, 1862, and was graduated from



the U.S.M.A., class of 1885. He reached his colonelcy on Dec. 5, 1911, by the retirement of Deems. A notice of his military record appeared in our issue of Dec. 16, page 470.

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Sheehan, of Buffalo, N.Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Evelyn, to Walter Randolph Jones, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Miss Sheehan is a sister of Surg. Robert F. Sheehan, U.S.N.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Laura J. Armstrong, sister of Lieut. Donald Armstrong, U.S.A., and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Armstrong, of Katonah, N.Y., to Frank W. Lovejoy, of Brooklyn.

The wedding of Miss Cornelia Parmelee, daughter of Mrs. Horace J. Parmelee, of Port Washington, Long Island, to Lieut. John Piper Smith, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Totten, N.Y., will take place in New York, at the Church of the Transfiguration, on April 16, 1912, at four o'clock.

The marriage of Miss Helen Patterson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert H. Patterson, 803 Goodrich avenue, St. Paul, Minn., to Lieut. Charles Lewis Scott, 12th U.S. Cav., Fort Riley, Kas., was solemnized Saturday, March 30, 1912, at the home of the bride's parents. Rev. J. A. Schaad, of St. John's Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. Only the family and relatives were present. Immediately after the wedding the bride and groom left for Fort Riley, Kas., going later to Fort Crook, Neb., where Lieutenant Scott will be stationed.

The marriage of Miss Credilla Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Vernon Miller, of Baltimore, to Ensign William Carter Wickham, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Wickham, of Hickory Hill, near Richmond, Va., will take place April 22 at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride on Cathedral street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, of No. 1317 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Amy Richardson, to Ensign William Dwight Chandler, jr., U.S.N. The wedding will take place at their home, in Connecticut avenue, Washington, on the evening of April 24. The ceremony will be witnessed by members of the two families and will be followed by a small reception. Ensign Chandler is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Dwight Chandler, of Concord, N.H., and the grandson of William E. Chandler, one time Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson A. Rist, of Dawson, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Bess Vera, to Ensign Gaylord Church, U.S.N. The marriage is expected to take place in the early fall.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Major Robert W. Dowdy, U.S.A., retired, died at Colorado Springs, Colo., March 23, 1912. He was born in Mississippi Jan. 31, 1854, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, being assigned as a second lieutenant to the 17th Infantry. He was retired with the rank of captain for disability in the line of duty April 26, 1898, and was restored to active duty the same day by Act of Congress approved Feb. 9, 1899, and was assigned to the 22d Infantry. He was transferred to the 26th Infantry May 6, 1903, and was retired with the rank of major for disability incident to the Service May 25, 1903. Major Dowdy during his early service was on frontier duty at posts in Dakota and Wyoming, and served with the 22d Infantry in the Santiago campaign in 1898, and also in the Philippines in 1899 to February, 1903. He served in Northern Luzon, and after returning to the United States was on duty at Fort Crook, Neb., and with the National Guard of Mississippi and Arkansas. A friend sends the following tribute: "Through the death of the late Major Robert W. Dowdy, U.S.A., retired, our country has lost one of her most loyal sons, and his friends the comradeship of one who knew how to be a true friend and who cannot be forgotten. During the last years of his life his fine spirit never forsook him, and his courage, cheerfulness and thoughtfulness of others in face of terrible illness commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew him. His patriotism and esprit de corps were unbounded, but his modesty so great that, while he loved to talk with glittering eyes of the days of his active service, one rarely heard mention of himself, unless it were in the form of some humorous anecdote at his own expense. His generosity was whole-hearted and self-sacrificing, but no one will ever know the long list of his secret kindnesses. He was a man of wonderfully high ideals and appreciations; a brave, true heart, and a most lovable nature, which endeared him to many who cannot forget him, and will keep the memory of his noble words and deeds bright and useful for the glory of the Service which he loved."

Mrs. Martha J. V. Drake, wife of Rear Admiral F. J. Drake, U.S.N., died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, Md., on April 4, after a protracted illness of six months. Services will be held at St. Ignatius Church, Baltimore, Saturday, April 6, at ten a.m. The remains will be taken to Washington for interment.

Mr. William Crawford Gordon, for many years a resident of the Parish of St. Landry, La., and father of Major Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., died suddenly at Harlingen, Texas, April 1, 1912, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Ryland Edmonds, father of Lieut. Samuel P. Edmonds, U.S.R.C.S., died at Patchogue, Long Island, N.Y., March 22, 1912, in his seventy-third year.

Mr. William McAllister, father of Engineer-in-Chief Charles A. McAllister, U.S.R.C.S., died at Washington, D.C., March 24, 1912.

Mrs. Margaret Ann Penrose, widow of Med. Dir. Thomas N. Penrose, U.S.N., died at Wayne, Pa., March 25, 1912.

The body of Chaplain John E. Dallam, 23d U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., was found in the Illinois River, near Meredosia, Ill., March 30. Chaplain Dallam disappeared about March 15, and Col. Edwin F. Glenn, commanding the 23d Infantry, asked the police to send out a general alarm throughout the country to find him. Chaplain Dallam had been court-martialed twice in the last two years. The first trial was due to a criticism made on Capt. Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf., by Chaplain Dallam, incident to the suicide of Lieut. C. M. Janney, U.S.A. He refused to apologize for his utterances, and was tried and sentenced to be reprimanded. On the second trial, which was for criticizing his superior officers, he was recommended for dismissal, but the sentence was commuted by the President, and he was permitted to retain his commission in

the Service. He was then the chaplain of the 12th Infantry. Chaplain Dallam had been raised a Roman Catholic, but had changed to the Protestant Episcopal, and later to the Unitarian Church. He was born in Illinois Nov. 23, 1868, and was appointed a chaplain in the Army July 14, 1904. During the war with Spain he served as a private in the 13th Minnesota Volunteers.

First Lieut. Harry D. R. Zimmerman, 4th U.S. Field Art., who has been on duty at Fort Russell, Wyo., died on March 31, 1912. He was born in Iowa Aug. 24, 1881, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1906, being assigned to the 7th Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 4th Field Artillery, July 11, 1907.

Gen. Shiaroku Ishimoto, Minister of War in the Japanese Cabinet, died at Tokio, Japan, April 2, 1912, from consumption in his fifty-eighth year. Along with other members of the present cabinet his name was submitted by Marquis Soronji upon the retirement of the ministry headed by Count Kotsura, Aug. 30, 1911.

Brig. Gen. Asa B. Carey, U.S.A., retired, died April 4, 1912, at his winter home in Orlando, Fla. He was a veteran of Indian wars, and received the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Apache Canon, N.M., and the brevet of lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the war against the Navajo Indians. General Carey was born in Connecticut July 12, 1835, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1858, and promoted in the Army brevet second lieutenant, 6th Infantry, and a few months later was promoted second lieutenant, 7th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 13th Infantry, May 14, 1861, and was appointed major and paymaster Oct. 5, 1867. He reached the grade of brigadier general Jan. 30, 1899, and was retired for age the following July. He was the author of "The Legislative History of the Pay Department of the United States Army." General Carey is survived by a widow and two children, Capt. E. C. Carey, 1st Inf., and a daughter, the wife of Major H. L. Walker, Corps of Engrs.

Dr. James T. White, son of the late Capt. J. W. White, U.S.R.C.S., died at Oakland, Cal., March 18, 1912.

Mr. W. H. Kendall, father of Lieut. Col. W. P. Kendall, U.S.A., died at his home at Pittsfield, Mass., March 29, 1912.

Mrs. Sophia C. Durfee, widow of Lucius E. Durfee and mother of Major L. L. Durfee, 26th U.S. Inf., died at Chardon, Ohio, April 2, 1912.

Mrs. Katherine Berkeley Iglehart, mother of Lieut. E. Berkeley Iglehart, U.S.A., retired, died at Annapolis, Md., April 4, 1912, at the age of seventy-eight years.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. Crallé and Maury Crallé, wife and son of Capt. G. Maury Crallé, U.S.A., arrived at Easton, Md., last week, for a visit, after which they will join Captain Crallé at Fort Sill, Okla.

A daughter, Sieglinde Smith, was born to the wife of Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th U.S. Inf., on March 11, 1912. A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Hugh McL. Walker, U.S.N., on March 20, 1912.

Gen. and Mrs. Witherspoon, U.S.A., chaperoned the large "Dutch treat" dinner dance given at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., March 29. There were about fifty young people in the party.

At the Maine memorial service at the State, War and Navy Department Building in Washington on March 23 the religious services were conducted by Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard, U.S.N., who at the conclusion offered a brief but eloquent prayer.

Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burr entertained at luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., March 29, in honor of their house guests, Col. Warren T. Newcomb and Mrs. Newcomb, of Boston, and in the evening had a party to meet them at dinner.

Capt. and Mrs. Le Vert Coleman, U.S.A., sailed on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria for Cherbourg March 30, en route to Rio de Janeiro and Petropolis, Brazil, where Captain Coleman will be stationed as Military Attaché at the American Embassy. They will spend some days at Paris en route.

A daughter, Layolin Pattison Northcutt, was born to the wife of Carlton A. Northcutt on April 1, 1912, at East End, Superior, Wis. Mr. Northcutt is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1910. Mrs. Northcutt was formerly Miss Myria Pattison, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Pattison, of Superior, Wis.

Among the guests at a dinner given in Washington, D.C., on March 26, by Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, were Baron Hengermüller, Rear Admiral S. A. Staunton, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, U.S.A., Pay Insp. and Mrs. Biscoe, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont and Count de Chambrun, of the French Embassy.

Answering various inquiries concerning Mrs. Coulling's poem in reply to Kipling's "Female of the Species," it appeared in the February number of The American Baby, which is published at No. 5 North Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Coulling is ill from nervous breakdown, and is at the home of her brother, Mr. E. J. Lee Rust, 1144 South Twelfth street, Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Meyer joined the Secretary of the Navy and their daughter, Miss Julia, and Miss Alice Meyer at their home in Washington, D.C., April 2. She has spent several weeks at their home in Hamilton, Mass., and in Boston with their son, George von L. Meyer, jr., who has recovered from a broken leg and is able to resume his studies. He did not accompany his mother to Washington.

Mrs. Rose Cardell Hughes, widow of Capt. Walter S. Hughes, U.S.N., retired, attempted suicide March 29 in the home of her sister, Mrs. Laura B. Fitch, on the third floor of the Knickerbocker Apartments at 255 West Ninety-seventh street, New York city, by shooting herself twice in the breast. She was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital in a serious condition, but the physicians say she may recover. Her sister, Mrs. Fitch, could give no reason for the act.

Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A., Adjutant General of the Army, arrived in Washington, D.C., April 2, after a four-month absence on leave. During that period he circumnavigated the world, and visited Japan, China, the Philippines, India, Egypt, France and England. He made the trip in company with Rev. Dr. Russell, pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and others, comprising a committee of the International Bible Students' Association, for the special purpose of investigating the conditions of missions in the countries of the Orient. General Hall returns in excellent health, and says he had a delightful time and was much benefited by his travels and experiences. He called on Secretary Stimson and General Wood, Chief of Staff, and expressed his readiness for any duty that might be assigned him. General Hall will retire for age June 11 next.

Lieut. Everett S. Hughes, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., on duty at Watertown, N.Y., has gone to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

Master Danner Knowlton gave a very enjoyable party Monday afternoon, March 25, to a number of his little friends, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. Charles J. Long, formerly first lieutenant, Dental Corps, U.S.A., is now located at Rock Island, Ill., junior member of the firm of Silvis and Long, dentists.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank T. Hines and children are at the Grafton, Washington, D.C. After April 15 they will be at home at 1167 Nineteenth street, N.W.

Miss Margaret Key, of Chattanooga, Tenn., gave a large bridge party March 29, followed by a five o'clock tea, in honor of Mrs. Richard C. Moore, wife of Captain Moore.

Mrs. Capehart, wife of Capt. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Michigan, has returned to her home in Washington, D.C., from Old Point Comfort, Va.

A daughter, Elizabeth Maria Como, was born to Alice Van Ness Como, wife of Capt. James H. Como, Q.M., 18th U.S. Inf., March 28, at the El Reno Sanitarium, El Reno, Okla.

Brig. Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired, who resides at present at the Bellevue, 1921 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday on March 2.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Ensign Ralph Chandler Parker, who has been the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Richard P. White, of Washington, and of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jonas Holden at Indian Head, is now at the Argyle Apartments, Portsmouth, Va.

Lieut. Harold H. Utley, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty on the West Virginia, left Bremerton, Wash., March 19, for California, to meet his mother, and will then go East to Springfield, Ill. Lieutenant Utley has been ordered to duty at the recruiting station at Chicago.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Porter Kane, U.S.M.C., commanding officer of marines at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., has been complimented by Capt. DeWitt Coffman, U.S.N., commandant of the yard, on the good condition of the command and quarters as shown by the official inspection March 26.

Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Hollingsworth, of Monterey, have had as their guests Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, wife of Captain Lippincott, and Mrs. James Regan, wife of Captain Regan, of Washington. The young matrons have been the motifs of many delightful affairs given at the Lodge and Del Monte.

Admiral George Dewey has been selected to unveil the monument erected by Act of Congress to John Paul Jones in Potomac Park. The unveiling will take place on April 17, and President Taft, Gen. Horace Porter, who was Ambassador to France at the time the remains of John Paul Jones were recovered, and other distinguished persons will make addresses.

The President and Mrs. Taft entertained at dinner, followed by a theater party, in honor of the house guests of Miss Helen Taft and former classmates of hers at Bryn Mawr, Miss Morgan, Miss Stirling, Miss Jones and Miss Thompson. The other guests included Col. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cosby, Mr. Chauncey Hackett, Mr. Kerr, of the British Embassy; Capt. Louis Little, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, U.S.A.

Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th U.S. Cav., commandant at Fort Myer, Va., gave a special Cavalry drill April 3 for the members of both houses of Congress and their wives. The Cavalry band played stirring airs throughout the drill. There were bareback races, thrilling jumping and Cossack riding. One of the most interesting features was provided by a group of young women of the Riding Club, of Washington, and some of the officers, who put their mounts over difficult jumps. Vice-President Sherman was among the spectators.

Mrs. Charles Brooks Clark gave a farewell bridge party on March 21 to her friends at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. There were five tables, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Wheeler, a glass bonbon dish; Mrs. Myer, of Fort Baker, two hand-painted plates, and the third by Mrs. Waldron, a pitcher. Among those present were Mesdames Chambers, Connolly, Frick, Powell, Hampton, Waldron, Welsh, Brooke, von Schrader, Wheeler, O'Neil, Danner, Knowlton, Gibbons, Hines, Meyer, Misses Troupe, Waller, Seeley, Fulton. Capt. and Mrs. Clark gave a small bridge Monday evening, March 25, entertaining Col. and Mrs. Frick, Capt. and Mrs. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. Connolly, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Dr. and Mrs. Chambers. Prizes were won by Mrs. Waldron and Colonel Frick. The evening ended with a chafing dish supper. Capt. and Mrs. Clark are leaving the Presidio. Captain Clark has been transferred to the purchasing office in San Francisco.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Eastern Division, who has been on leave of absence, has an extension of leave until June 1, and the daily papers reported that this was due to his serious illness. Of this his aide, Lieut. Marion W. Howze, in a statement to the press at Governors Island on April 1, said: "General Grant was run down in health, and, not feeling strong, upon the advice of his physician took a leave of absence and has gone South to rest. He purposely left no official address so that he would not be bothered with mail. The reports as printed in certain New York afternoon newspapers are sensational fabrications." Press despatches from Tampa, Fla., on April 2 reported that General Grant had been at the winter home of his wife's sister, Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, at Saratoga, near Tampa, accompanied by Mrs. Grant. It was further stated that he had now moved further south, was rapidly convalescing and would soon return to his post at Governors Island.

Rear Admiral Oscar W. Farenholt, U.S.N., retired, a veteran of three wars, was initiated into Phelps Squadron, No. 12, of Naval Veterans, at San Francisco, Cal., March 25, 1912, with impressive ceremonies on the training cruiser Marblehead during a brief trip at sea. It was a glorious day for the naval veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, and the most enjoyable part of the affair was the surprise in the shape of the initiation of Rear Admiral Farenholt into the squadron. Some twenty-odd surviving Navy veterans of the days of Fort Sumter and about fifty Navy veterans of the Spanish-American War boarded the Marblehead at Sausalito at ten o'clock on the first actual cruise and excursion of the Phelps Squadron, No. 12. They were the guests of Capt. George Bauer, California Naval Militia, of the Marblehead, who is commander of the Naval Militia. Thrilling stories of the expeditions of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Stowell Phelps, U.S.N., and father of the present Rear Admiral Phelps, were exchanged by the veterans. The Marblehead, manned by the Naval Militia, cruised through the upper bay during the morning, and in the afternoon she steamed outside the Heads, whereupon the two rear admirals repaired to the quarterdeck, and then the rites of initiation into the squadron were gone over amidst loud cheers.



Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., was registered at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, during the past week.

Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on April 1.

Mrs. Selfridge, wife of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., retired, is spending several weeks in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Harry Phelps, wife of Commodore Phelps, U.S.N., is spending some time in Washington, D.C., at 1627 Nineteenth street.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Charles A. Clark, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Ruger, H.T., March 15, 1912.

Major William E. Horton, U.S.A., has sent out invitations for a dinner dance at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Monday, April 15.

Major John C. Mallory, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Mallory expect to return to Newport, R.I., early in June after a sojourn in the South.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Gove have arrived at Yerba Buena (Cal.) Navy Station, which Captain Gove commands, relieving Admiral C. B. T. Moore, who goes to Cavite.

The Secretary of the Navy, Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McCawley and Capt. Thomas Rodgers, U.S.N., were among the dinner guests of the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff on Saturday, March 30.

Mrs. Cross, wife of Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, U.S.A., of West Point, N.Y., is visiting her parents, Capt. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Glennon, at their apartment at the Dresden, in Washington, D.C.

Capt. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton will leave Washington, D.C., the latter part of April for Newport, R.I., where Captain Caperton will be on duty at the War College.

Mrs. Walter Gherardi, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Gherardi, U.S.N., returned to her home at Chevy Chase, Md., on March 29, from Old Point Comfort, Va., where she spent ten days at the Chamberlin, while the U.S.S. Delaware, to which Lieutenant Commander Gherardi is attached, was in Hampton Roads.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, of Washington, D.C., have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Amy, to Ensign William Dwight Chandler, jr., U.S.N., on the evening of Wednesday, April 24, at their Connecticut avenue residence, in Washington, D.C. A small reception will follow the ceremony.

The quarters of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wood at Fort Myer, Va., was the scene of a gay and interesting party on March 29, when they entertained in honor of the twelfth birthday of their young daughter, Louise. The young guests first witnessed the Cavalry drill at the riding hall and then returned for games and refreshments.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson were hosts at a dinner of fourteen covers in Washington, D.C., on March 28, when their guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Garlington, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Bixby, Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Mrs. Winslow and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr.

Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, wife of the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, received the guests at the last meeting of the Skating Club on the afternoon of April 1 at the Arcade Skating Rink, in Washington, D.C. The club, which was organized under the auspices of the District of Columbia Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, has proved a great success, both from a financial as well as a social viewpoint.

Mrs. Eleanor Marker entertained at dinner at San Francisco, Cal., Saturday evening, March 23, in honor of Miss Josephine Reading, who is leaving soon for Santa Barbara. Those invited to meet Miss Reading were Miss Genevieve Thompson, of Portland, Ore.; Miss Rose Nieto, of Mexico; Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Priscilla Elliott, daughter of Capt. J. M. Elliott, commanding the U.S.S. Maryland, and Miss Janet Von Schroeder, the Messrs. Arthur Paget, Reginald Paget, John Lawson, John B. Walker, George Whillett and Mr. Reid, of Washington, D.C.

A most delightful surprise party was given in honor of Mrs. William Ellis at her spacious home in the Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Thursday, March 28. It was a farewell party, as Mrs. Ellis leaves soon for Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to join her husband, Sergeant Major Ellis, 21st Inf., whose tour of service in the islands has just expired. Eighty guests were present. Dancing and games caused the evening to pass all too quickly. At midnight a most delicious supper was served. The party broke up in the "wee small" hours, and those present voted it a grand success and all joined in wishing Mrs. Ellis and family a safe and pleasant journey and much happiness in their new home, where it is hoped they will have pleasant memories of their stay in Pittsburgh.

The regular nominations for 1912-1913 of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of New York, is as follows: For commander, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, U.S.V.; senior vice-commander, Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U.S.N., retired; junior vice-commander, 2d Lieut. Loyall Farragut, U.S.A.; recorder, Acting Asst. Paym. A. Noel Blakeman, late U.S.N.; registrar, Capt. William J. Harding, U.S.V.; treasurer, Pay Insp. John Furey, U.S.N., retired; chancellor, Bvt. Lieut. Col. William S. Cogswell, U.S.V.; chaplain, Bvt. Major William S. Hubbell, U.S.V.; council, Bvt. Col. Mason A. Stone, U.S.V., Capt. James A. Scrymser, U.S.V., Bvt. Lieut. Col. William D. Dickey, U.S.V., 1st Lieut. Fred C. Barger, U.S.V., Bvt. Capt. Henry S. Manning, U.S.V.

A dinner dance was given at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on March 29, the committee in charge being Major Horton, U.S.A., Charles Wilson, Lieut. Byron A. Long, U.S.N., and Mr. Bingham. Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon received the guests, who included many of the younger Army and Navy set in Washington. Among those present were Capt. Charles H. Patterson, U.S.A., Major John T. Myers, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Myers, Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anderson, Capt. Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Gulick, Miss Greble, Miss MacMurray, Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. George F. Patten, U.S.A., and Mrs. Patten, Major Henry G. Cole, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. Earle Cooke, U.S.N., Comdr. C. T. Jewell and Lieutenant Commander Pollock, U.S.N., Miss Marguerite Caperton, Miss Edmonia Adams, Lieut. Walter K. Dunn, U.S.A., Capt. Matthew Dulaney, U.S.A., Captain Davis, U.S.A., Miss Strother-Smith, Lieut. Andrew S. Hickey, U.S.N., Lieutenant Surles, U.S.A., Capt. Edward M. Talbott, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Lieut. Lamar R. Leahy, U.S.N., Asst. Surg. Ralph W. McDowell, U.S.N., and Lieutenant Stirling, U.S.N.

Mrs. Judson, wife of Col. William V. Judson, U.S.A., is visiting at her former home in Lexington, Ky.

A daughter was born on April 2, 1912, to Ensign Philip F. Hamsch, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hamsch, Annapolis, Md.

A daughter, Mary Grace Bogusch, was born on April 2 to Ensign Harry R. Bogusch, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bogusch at Indianapolis, Ind.

A son, David McCoach, 3d, was born at Washington, D.C., March 28, 1912, to Lieut. David McCoach, jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. McCoach.

Major Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., personal aid to President Taft, was received in Rome March 28 by King Victor Emmanuel in private audience at the palace.

Miss Elizabeth McCalla George, who is visiting Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, jr., at her residence in Washington for her Easter vacation, will return to her school at Ogontz, April 10.

The news has just reached Washington by cable of the birth of a son April 3 to Lieut. Philippo Camperio and Mme. Camperio, née Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of the late Rear Admiral and Mrs. Silas W. Terry.

Mrs. Emory Scott Land, wife of Asst. Naval Constr. E. S. Land, U.S.N., was successfully operated on for appendicitis at Columbia Hospital on Thursday, April 4, 1912. Dr. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., performed the operation.

A bill advancing Major George A. Armes, U.S.A., retired, to the rank of brigadier general on the retired list was reported favorably by the House Committee on Military Affairs on April 4. The bill does not provide for an increase in pay.

President Taft has furnished the money to pay for markers for graves of six ancestors who were soldiers of the American Revolution and who are buried in Mendon, Mass. The markers are for members of the Torrey family, to which the President's mother belonged.

Major Elwood W. Evans, paymaster, U.S.A., who has recently returned from a tour of duty in the Philippines and has been assigned to duty in the office of the post paymaster in Washington, has with Mrs. Evans secured apartments at the Toronto for the remainder of this year.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S., will be held at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Tuesday evening, April 9, 1912, at half-past five o'clock. After dinner a paper will be presented by Companion Capt. Henry A. Castle, entitled, "A Notable War Story Signally Verified."

Mrs. Ossewarde, wife of Chaplain James Ossewarde, 21st Inf., is visiting Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Williams at their apartments in the Ontario, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Ossewarde is en route to New York to meet her husband, due to arrive there on April 10 from the Philippines by way of the Mediterranean.

Mrs. Benjamin A. Poore left Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 28, for El Paso, Texas, to be near the camping site of the 22d Infantry, now at Fort Bliss. Mrs. Charles F. Herr left March 30, and Mrs. Robert Whitfield left the first of this week for El Paso, Texas. Several of the ladies are planning to leave by the first of May.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Symons and their son, Noel S. Symons, will sail for England on April 27. Miss Margaretta Symons sailed for Europe some days ago, and is now in Paris. She will join them, and they will later visit the elder son of the family, Thomas Symons, who is a student at Oxford. They will all spend the summer in England.

James Mulvey, a Washington policeman, who is stationed inside the White House and who watches over the safety of President Taft and his family while they sleep, was taken seriously ill recently and failed to report for duty. Mr. Taft heard about Mulvey's illness on April 2. He immediately directed one of the assistant secretaries to instruct Major Thomas L. Rhoades, Med. Dept., U.S.A., to attend the sick man. Mulvey married Mary Petersen, formerly the Taft cook at the White House, more than a year ago, and at that time the President and Mrs. Taft gave a handsome wedding present to them.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Jacob B. Rawles celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their home on Green street, San Francisco, at a reception on March 20. The house was decorated with quantities of yellow flowers, many of them being gifts of friends. Numerous golden remembrances, as well as telegrams, were received. Mr. W. G. Rawles, their son, and Mr. Gilbert Garretson and Mr. Edward Garretson, brothers of Mrs. Rawles, were among those present. Miss Rawles, their daughter; Miss Ethel Rawles, their granddaughter, and Mrs. W. G. Rawles, their daughter-in-law, received with Gen. and Mrs. Rawles. Those who assisted were Mrs. Kate Allen, Mrs. Frances B. Lemon, Mrs. Marie Stoney and Mrs. George R. Murphy. Mrs. Rawles wore a gown of white lace net closely imitating her bridal gown of fifty years ago, the full skirt gathered to a girdle, with bertha falling over angel sleeves. Many friends were present to congratulate the couple. General Rawles was graduated from West Point in 1861, and he and Mrs. Rawles were married at Auburn, N.Y., in 1862.

A New Year poem written by Mrs. Burnett, wife of Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th U.S. Cav., Military Attaché at the American Embassy, Tokio, Japan, has been highly honored and has caused much comment in Japan. The incident is explained by the following article from a Japanese newspaper, which was translated for Mrs. Burnett by Viscount Fukuoka: "On the 17th inst. (January) Count Kagawa, Lord Steward of the Empress's Household, proceeded to the Winter Palace at Numazu to present to Her Majesty the Empress the New Year poem on the given subject by the Emperor, written by Mrs. Frances Hawks Cameron Burnett, wife of Lieut. Charles Burnett, U.S.A., at present attached to the American Embassy at Tokio, and dedicated to Their Majesties. The Empress ordered the poem at once sent to the Bureau of Official Translations, as she kindly expressed herself as anxious to understand the full value of its sentiment, and one week later, on Jan. 25, Mrs. Burnett was honored with a telegram from the Palace sent by Count Watanabe, Minister of the Imperial Household, to the effect that on that day Her Majesty had done her poem the great honor of accepting it, expressing great interest and pleasure in the author's unusual conception of the Japanese national sentiments. This is the first time that any foreigner has ever been conceded the favor of permission to compete in the famous 'Onta hajime,' or Imperial Poem Party, which is one of the oldest and most time-honored New Year institutions of the Japanese court. Wherefore Her Majesty's graciousness is considered to imply a double compliment—to the writer and to her nationality. As the poem is Imperial property, and without permission of the court cannot be made public. Mrs. Burnett's friends and an interested public will probably never

have the pleasure of seeing the verses which won the royal favor." It is stated, however, that the American Ambassador, Mr. Bryan, has asked court permission for republishing the poem, and it is expected that it will be granted.

A loftily phrased tribute in keeping with the noble character of which it treats is published in the March Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute in memory of the late Prof. Philip Rounseville Alger, U.S.N., for nine years secretary and treasurer of the Institute and editor of its Proceedings. Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., pens this eulogium, and his fine analysis of the many splendid traits of this winning instructor will appeal to many officers of the Navy who had the rare good fortune in their formative years to fall under the tutitional guidance of Professor Alger. "He aspired," writes Admiral Knight, "to make his influence count for as much in the development of the character of his students as in that of mind. To this end he welcomed all who sought him to the refined and cultured atmosphere of his home; and many a young man found in this atmosphere at the most impressionable period of his life just the influence that was needed for the creation of a powerful and lasting impulse toward high ideals." Professor Alger had planned and partly outlined before his health failed a treatise on "Interior Ballistics" which would have been the crowning work of his career, and it was one of the great regrets of his closing days that he could not live long enough to bring this work to fruition. "However true it may be that no one is so important that his place cannot be filled," writes his eulogist, "there are many who feel that it will be long before we see again combined those qualities of intellect, of character and of spirituality which made up the brilliant and lovable personality of Philip Rounseville Alger."

#### ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila, P.I., March 31, with eight officers, 102 enlisted men, 70th Company, Coast Artillery; sixteen casualties and sixty-three recruits.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has been advised by the War Department to have equipment ready for the transportation of the 14th U.S. Cavalry from San Francisco to Forts Clark and McIntosh, Texas, about the middle of April. The regiment left Manila for San Francisco, and will take up frontier work along the Rio Grande.

The War Department has decided that Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, Inf., U.S.A., may not accept an appointment as major on the staff of the Governor of Louisiana, it not being desirable for officers of the Regular Army to accept commissions in the National Guard until the policy of the Department on that question is more fully determined. Lieutenant Hodges is on duty at the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge.

The G. C. M., of which Col. John U. White, Coast Art. Corps, was president, and which convened at Fort Jay, New York city, this week for the trial of Capt. John W. Kilbreth, jr., 6th U.S. Field Artillery, finished its labors April 3. Captain Kilbreth was tried on charges of disobedience of orders, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline and failure to pay several small debts. Captain Kilbreth's unpaid debts, according to the charges, were \$12 balance due on a Century dictionary; a fraction more than \$5 due to the post exchange at Fort Leavenworth and \$7.65 due to a firm in Junction City, Kan. The three unpaid accounts were presented to the Adjutant General of the Army, who referred the original demands for payment to Captain Kilbreth and asked for explanations. The specifications charged that the Captain permitted the requests of the Adjutant General to remain in the letter box of the University Club for weeks without opening them. The demand for their return to the Adjutant General was ignored, according to the specifications. The Captain was also charged with giving a worthless check for payment of the balance due on the dictionary. Captain Kilbreth, who is detailed as inspector instructor of the National Guard field artillery organizations of New York and New Jersey, was accused of neglecting his duties in the smaller cities of New York, and it was also charged that he failed to give any instruction whatever to the field artillery at East Orange and the militiamen of Camden, N. J. Captain Kilbreth admitted certain of the facts alleged against him, but denied wilful or guilty disobedience.

In reviewing the case of 1st Lieut. Ben W. Feilds, 18th U.S. Inf., who was recently found guilty of violating the neutrality laws and was sentenced to be reprimanded, Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A., in temporary command of the Central Division, says: "In the foregoing case of Lieutenant Feilds, the sentence, though inadequate, was approved March 19. The testimony in the case leaves no doubt that Lieutenant Feilds knowingly committed the acts with which he is charged, and that such acts were not the result of unfamiliarity with the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, nor excusable owing to stupidity in the performance of his duty. Lieutenant Feilds has demonstrated such unreliability in the exercise of his duty as to render it improbable that it can be eradicated by his trial. He has brought discredit on the degree of intelligence which an officer of the Army should possess, and has shown an inappreciation of the office which has been entrusted to him." Lieutenant Feilds, as has been previously noted, was in command of nineteen men who went over a bridge from El Paso into Mexican territory. Lieutenant Feilds's defense was that in following the regular route of street car travel the men were on Mexican soil before they knew it, and were arrested by the Mexican authorities before the soldiers could retrace their steps.

Having been found guilty of drunkenness on duty at Umingan, Pangasinan, P.I., on Dec. 21, 1911, and of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon several privates and non-commissioned officers of the Philippine Scouts on that and other dates, Lieut. Orra L. Houser, Phil. Scouts, has been dismissed from the Service, dating March 25, 1912. Lieutenant Houser tied several privates to stakes and trees and left them there overnight without food or water, and also struck six privates and sergeants with his fists, feet and the handle of a whip.

The 5th Battalion, P.S., under command of Major H. F. Elv, was reviewed by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell in Manila on Feb. 6. A drill involving every movement in the bayonet exercise was performed to music by Captain Dixon never before used by troops. Succeeding this was a silent drill by the 24th Company under Captain Neisser. The company moved automatically, no command being given for more than fifteen minutes, going through all the movements of the manual, marching to the front, flanks and rear in a complicated series of movements similar to the zouave drill sometimes seen



by the crack organizations in the States. In connection with this latter drill an Army officer of long experience who witnessed the exercises said: "Had I not personally witnessed this drill I could not have believed that over 1,000 movements could be executed by a company of over ninety men in such perfect unison without a mistake."

The Cablenews-American, Manila, P.I., gives great credit to Col. John C. Gresham for the great interest taken by him in the beautification of Camp Stotsenburg while he was in command there, and which is quite apparent to every resident and visitor to that post. It says: "A nursery was established, requiring the removal of a tropical jungle, a little less than two years ago, containing not only many varieties of shade trees, but also a large variety of fruit trees. These fruit trees are now all doing well. Post gardens, comprising about twelve acres of rich land, were established, which are now supplying fresh vegetables to the post messes. A post laundry has been installed, greatly enhancing the comfort of the troops, and polo fields were laid out and this exhilarating sport encouraged by Colonel Gresham almost immediately upon his arrival at the post some eighteen months ago. These improvements at Camp Stotsenburg are greatly appreciated not only by the present occupants, but will be also by those troops which may be stationed there at future dates."

Gen. A. W. Greely Camp, No. 52, Department of Illinois, United Spanish War Veterans, is the only "Signal Corps Camp" of the Order, and was organized for the purpose of getting together in one camp all those who served either as officers or enlisted men of the Signal Corps (Regulars or Volunteers) during the war. Many members belonging to other camps have transferred to Greely Camp, as it is desired to have all the old-time officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps in it. It is not necessary to be in Chicago to become a member of Greely Camp. Its headquarters are at 1 South State street, Chicago, Ill., J. W. McConnell, past commander.

Michael J. Quirk, alias Joseph McDonough, was found guilty by a summary court for "using abusive language toward his commanding officer" and afterward by a G.C.M. for being, I., "disrespectful in language and deportment to his commanding officer while in the execution of the duties of his office," and II., "desertion." To the foregoing charges McDonough pleaded guilty, and he was subject to forfeiture, confinement for one year and dishonorable discharge. With reference to the bill to now give him an honorable discharge Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, says in a letter to the chairman of the House Naval Committee: "An honorable discharge is only given to a man at the completion of his enlistment and in case he is recommended by his captain for a testimonial for fidelity, obedience and ability during his term of service." To grant such a discharge, therefore, to a man having a record such as that of McDonough would have the effect of greatly cheapening the value of an honorable discharge as well as being exceedingly prejudicial to the interests of proper discipline."

Corpl. William W. Lee, 109th Co., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Greble, R.I., was killed on April 2, 1912, by the bursting of a gun, and Pvt. John J. Lynch was charged with carelessness in connection with the accident. Corporal Lee, according to a newspaper despatch, was killed by the breech block of the gun, which blew off and struck him in the face and killed him instantly while the reveille gun was being fired. Private Lynch was the man whose duty it was to fill the cartridges, and it is thought that he made a mistake in the charge. Lee was married, and had a child three weeks old.

As the result of a row among a detachment of U.S. troops on duty in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Sergt. Clarence Britton, in charge of the camp, shot and fatally wounded Privates Frank Carroll and Frank Cunningham, on March 28. Sergeant Britton, according to a newspaper despatch, declares that the trouble arose over an order concerning the sawing of firewood, the two soldiers not only refusing to obey orders but making an attack on the sergeant.

### INFANTRY COMBAT.

Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, 28th U.S. Inf., detailed to the General Staff, in the January-February Infantry Journal, discusses "Infantry Combat" from the viewpoint of the Drill Regulations of 1911. Since the appearance of these Regulations, he says it has been remarked by many officers of his acquaintance "that regulations based on a doctrine of combat, different in its outward semblance at least, from that which has been superseded might well be the subject of more detailed treatment than has been possible in the Regulations. I do not recall that any of these friends have complimented me to the extent of suggesting that I undertake the task, but recognizing the force of their remarks I venture an elucidation with the hope that it may be of some value to the younger officers and to the Organized Militia. It would be probably incorrect to say that a new doctrine of combat has been placed before the American Infantry. Let us say, rather, that our doctrine has been set forth more explicitly and officially, thus dispelling much of the vagueness that may have existed before and inducing a fair uniformity of thought. The superseded regulations did little more than prescribe the forms to be employed in combat and this they did with such particularity in the attack that drill regulations encroached upon pure tactics to an unjustifiable extent. The new regulations fix upon the necessary forms and then indicate their proper application by enunciating the tactical principles that constitute our theory of combat. In reality they teach nothing that is new to the well informed infantry officer, but they do attempt to design and set up the main-spring that is to move him in battle. In doing this, it is unavoidable that many should discern apparent changes in principle because complete agreement is impossible and in the absence of an official declaration of principles, each of us will have formed the belief that our own ideas are in harmony with the unstated truths underlying bare unexplained forms given in drill regulations."

The essayist then discusses the regulations from the standpoint of the platoon as the fire unit, the company, the battalion as the combat unit, the regiment, the brigade and division. In treating of the division the paper says: "The correct proportions of the division having been established between the infantry and artillery, rifles, field guns and ammunition should be supplied in quantities that will tax the capacity of average roads while every other service should be stripped to the bare necessities. A dab of cavalry serves as the eyes of the division and a dab of signal troops serves as its ears. A detachment of pioneers clear the way. Sanitary troops and supply trains practically complete the organization. What concerns us now, however, is the number of rifles in a division and the grouping of regiments and brigades

for technical handling." The discussion of the division reserve suggests two serious questions to Captain Bjornstad: (1) Is not the total reserve force too much split up, considering the normal functions and probable front of a division in a great battle against a first-class army? (2) Would it not be better in the average case to combine two of the lines of reserve (regimental and brigade) into one? He believes that with our present organization of three brigades of three regiments each no fault can be found with the drill regulations. If the two questions given must be answered in the affirmative, it is claimed that the best remedy would be a six-battalion brigade (two regiments) and if this be true, the eight-regiment division, with its greater flexibility and other advantages, follows naturally. The treatment of the battalion as the combat unit enables the essayist to make an interesting comparison with Switzerland and Germany. We have room for only this brief condensation of this instructive paper which merits close study by every infantry officer who desires to master the finer points of the new regulations.

## THE ARMY.

S.O. APRIL 4, 1912, WAR DEPT.

The following changes are made in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps: Capt. William N. Michel relieved from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., May 15, 1912, and will then proceed, via Seattle, Wash., to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to relieve Capt. Alden C. Knowles, 14th Inf., of his present duties. First Lieut. Asa L. Singleton relieved from duty with Field Company I, Signal Corps, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., May 15, 1912, and will then proceed, via Seattle, Wash., to Fairbanks, Alaska, to relieve 1st Lieut. Howard C. Tatum of his duties at that place. Lieutenant Tatum will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders.

First Lieut. Clyde L. Eastman, 11th Inf., detailed in Signal Corps, to take effect July 2, 1912, is attached to Signal Corps for duty, to take effect May 15, 1912. He is relieved from duty at his present station, and will proceed, via Seattle, Wash., to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, to relieve 1st Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps, of his duties at that place.

The following officers will be relieved from duty at the Military Academy on Aug. 24, when they will join their respective corps or regiments: Capt. I. E. Hunt, Inf., Isaac Newell, 22d Inf., George B. Pillsbury, Henry C. Jewett, Harold C. Fiske, Julian L. Schley and 1st Lieut. W. D. A. Anderson, all Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieuts. George R. Allin, 4th Field Art., Pelham D. Glassford, 1st Art., William Briden, 5th Field Art., Thomas M. Spaulding, Coast Art., Jay L. Benedict, 14th Inf., Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav., Frederick W. Manley, 14th Inf., and Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th Cav.

Existing orders are so amended that Capt. John D. Long, 12th Cav., will be relieved from duty at the Academy Aug. 24, and that he will then join his regiment.

The following officers are detailed to duty at the U.S. Military Academy, to take effect on dates indicated: Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav., June 1, George H. Estes, C.S., June 1, and Conrad S. Babcock, Cav., Aug. 15. The following officers will report at the Academy for duty on Aug. 24: 1st Lieut. J. M. Hobson, 21st Inf.; Capt. John H. Hughes; 1st Lieut. D. I. Sultan, C.E., F. B. Downing, C.E., L. D. Booth, Coast Art., E. R. Householder, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Philip Gordon, 2d Cav.; Capt. James F. Bell, C.E.; 1st Lieuts. T. H. Bane, 14th Cav., Maxwell Murray, Coast Art., J. C. Henderson, Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. R. E. O'Brien, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George Gillman, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George W. De Armond, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. P. Keeler, Coast Art., E. F. Rice, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. H. Drennan, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. Lavery, Coast Art., W. E. Morrison, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. D. Newman, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Roderic Dew, 19th Inf., Fred T. Cruse, 1st Field Art.; 2d Lieuts. R. F. Castle, 29th Inf., H. L. Watson, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieuts. J. E. Cheney, 9th Inf., Carl Boyd, 3d Cav., P. J. Morrissey, 25th Inf., R. G. Alexander, C.E.; Capt. E. McFarland, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Gillespie, Coast Art. Major William H. Tschappat, Ord. Dept. will be detailed as professor of ordnance and science of gunnery.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 2, 1912.

#### Promotions in the Army.

Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 13th Cav., to be chaplain with the rank of major from March 2, 1912, vice Sutherland, 12th Inf., retired from March 21, 1912.

#### Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. James Huston, 10th Cav., to be captain from March 17, 1912, vice Rubottom, 9th Cav., detailed in the Signal Corps on that date.

#### Field Artillery Arm.

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Prince, 5th Field Art., to be first lieutenant from April 1, 1912, vice 1st Lieut. Harry D. R. Zimmerman, 4th Field Art., who died March 31, 1912.

#### Appointments in the Army.

##### Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from March 25, 1912: Edward L. Amyé, N.Y.; Frank B. Baldwin, N.Y.; Albert P. Beverly, Texas; Paul Clements, Tenn.; Emile L. De Lannay, Neb.; William L. Estes, Penn.; Albert A. Fricke, Neb.; John C. Graham, N.Y.; Harold M. Hays, N.Y.; John H. Selby, Minn.; Harlan Shoemaker, N.C.; William D. Herbert, N.J.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 4, 1912.

##### Corps of Engineers.

To be a probational second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers: Wistar M. Chubb, of Ohio.

##### Coast Artillery Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel: Major Archibald Campbell. To be major: Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks. To be captain: First Lieut. Chauncey L. Fenton. To be first lieutenant: Second Lieut. Isaac E. Titus. To be colonel: Lieut. Col. Ira A. Haynes.

### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 2, 1912.

#### Promotions in the Army.

##### Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Edward Burr to be colonel. Major William V. Judson to be lieutenant colonel. Capt. Thomas H. Jackson to be major. First Lieut. Joseph H. Earle to be captain. First Lieut. Thomas M. Robins to be captain. First Lieut. Roger D. Black to be captain. First Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon to be captain. First Lieut. De Witt C. Jones to be captain. First Lieut. Ernest Graves to be captain. Second Lieut. Edwin H. Marks to be first lieutenant. Second Lieut. Earl North to be first lieutenant. Second Lieut. Albert H. Archer to be first lieutenant. Second Lieut. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes to be first lieutenant. Second Lieut. John C. H. Lee to be first lieutenant. Second Lieut. Frank S. Besson to be first lieutenant.

##### Subsistence Department.

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker to be commissary with the rank of major.

##### Cavalry Arm.

Capt. George E. Stockle to be major. First Lieut. Timothy M. Coughlan to be captain.

##### Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. John W. Ruckman to be colonel. Major Delamere Skerrett to be lieutenant colonel. Capt. William E. Cole to be major. First Lieut. Charles R. Alley to be captain. First Lieut. Mark L. Ireland to be captain. Second Lieut. John W. Wallis to be first lieutenant. Second Lieut. Clement C. Heith to be first lieutenant.

##### Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. William L. Buck to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat to be colonel. Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett to be colonel. Major Frederick Perkins to be lieutenant colonel. Major James M. Arrasmith to be lieutenant colonel. Major William P. Burnham to be lieutenant colonel. Capt. La Roy S. Upton to be major. Capt. Harry A. Smith to be major. Capt. George C. Saffarano to be major. First Lieut. John J. Miller to be captain. First Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith to be captain. First Lieut. William W. Bessell to be captain. Second Lieut. John S. Davis to be first lieutenant. Second Lieut. James G. Taylor to be first lieutenant.

#### Appointments in the Army.

##### Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants: Frederick W. Baeslack, Alexander W. Blain, Jr., Henry C. Bradford, James N. Jenne, Frederick C. Lamar, John R. McGill, William K. Mittendorf, Randall Hunt, Edward C. Rumer, Meyer M. Stark, Willis Bryant Jones.

##### Coast Artillery Corps.

To be second lieutenants: Clarence L. Gilbert, Arthur E. Rowland, Leon R. Cole, Lee R. Watrous, Jr., Joseph D. Brown, Spencer B. Lane, Paul L. Ferron, Leslie MacDill, Charles A. French, John A. Hoag, Oscar A. Eastwood, William H. Jouett, Earl H. Metzger.

BULLETIN 4, MARCH 25, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables, exhibiting the results of known-distance rifle firing and revolver firing of the troops of the Regular Army, excluding those that had practice in the Philippines, for the target year 1911, and the standing of the different organizations in the proficiency test prescribed in Chapter II, Part VIII, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909.

G.O. 9, MARCH 27, 1912, EASTERN DIVISION.

I. As the automatic pistol, caliber .45, model of 1911, that is to replace the revolver now in use by the Army, is now under manufacture and, pending the issue of same to troops, which will probably be in about one year, officers are not required to purchase revolvers but may draw from the troops with which they are serving, a revolver, revolver belt, holster, and lanyard.—Indt. The A.G.O. March 12, 1912.

II. The instructions heretofore issued by the War Department fixing the tour of all officers and post non-commissioned staff officers serving in the Philippine Islands at three years has been extended so as to fix the tour of duty of all officers and post non-commissioned staff officers serving beyond the continental limits of the United States, except in Alaska, at three years. In Alaska, the tour of duty will remain as at present, two years.—(Letter The A.G.O., March 28, 1912, No. 1871056.)

III. Bread should be so scaled in the dough as to come as nearly as possible to the selling weight, two pounds, twenty-four hours after baking, and this selling weight should not be changed thereafter to allow for shrinkage.—Indt. The A.G.O. March 23, 1912, No. 1891054.)

IV. The model of 1911 Infantry equipments are now being sold to officers of the Army under existing regulations. Applications for the purchase of the same should be addressed to the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal.—(Indt. O. of O., March 21, 1912.)

#### By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

WILLIAM A. MANN, Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 3, MARCH 22, 1912, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

G.O. No. 1, Dept. of the Columbia, Jan. 30, 1912, is so amended as to fix the small-arms target practice season for 1912 at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, from April 15 to July 15.

#### By command of Brigadier General Maus:

CHARLES E. TAYMAN, Major, 1st Inf., A.A.G.

G.O. 3, MARCH 21, 1912, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The months of April to October, 1912, inclusive, are designated as the season for field training for mobile troops in this department, and the months of November and December, 1912, and from January to March, 1913, inclusive, as the season for garrison training.

G.O. 11, FEB. 13, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of War, it is directed that:

Whenever Field Artillery organizations serving in this division hold their annual service practice, whether at the station of the organization or elsewhere, all Field Artillery officers belonging thereto and serving within the division will be present with their organizations during the season for such practice and will attend each day's firing. No exceptions to this rule will be made except by the division commander or by orders from higher authority. Nor during this practice will leaves of absence be granted to Field Artillery officers except in cases of the greatest urgency.

Before the annual practice commanding officers of Field Artillery organizations will make timely application through military channels to these headquarters for the temporary return to duty of any of their officers who may be on detached service in this division, stating the nature of the duty on which the officer is engaged, the authority for the same and the dates of beginning and end of the practice. As far as the interests of the Service will permit, such applications will be approved for the time covered by the practice.

This order will be authority for excusing Field Artillery officers from attendance at meetings, during target practice, of courts-martial, boards, etc., of which they may be members and which are convened by these headquarters or by lesser authority.

In this connection, attention is invited to Par. 29, G.O. 46, War Dept., April 3, 1911.

#### By Command of Major General Bell:

W. D. BEACH, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 12, FEB. 15, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Pending the arrival of Col. Henry P. McCain, A.G., Major William M. Wright, A.G., is announced as adjutant general of the division, vice Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G., who is relieved.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. HALL, A.G.

Lieut. Col. Ira A. Haynes, A.G., is relieved from detail in A.G. Department March 31, 1912, vice Lieut. Col. G. F. Landers, C.A.C., detailed to A.G. Department. (March 30, War D.)

Major A. Campbell, A.G., is relieved from detail in A.G. Department March 31, 1912, vice Major G. T. Patterson, C.A.C., detailed for service in that department. (March 30, War D.)

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G., having arrived in Washington, D.C., from that date. (April 1, War D.)

### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major James H. Frier, I.G., is relieved from his present duties, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on transport from San Francisco, Cal., about May 5, 1912, to Manila for duty as assistant to inspector general, Philippines Division. (March 28, War D.)

### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley, Q.M.D., U.S.A., being relieved from detail in the Quartermaster Department, effective April 15, 1912, and assigned to the 15th Cavalry, effective April 16, is assigned to Troop B, effective the latter date. (March 28, 15th Cav.)

Leave for four months about May 12, 1912, is granted Major Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M. (April 2, War D.)

Post. Q.M. Sergt. Gottlieb Williams, now at San Francisco, will report on or before expiration of furlough, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty and to await action on his application for retirement. (March 30, War D.)

Post. Q.M. Sergt. Gottlieb Williams, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 2, War D.)

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 71, War Dept., March 25, 1912, as relates to Post. Q.M. Sergt. Walter J. Gee, is revoked. (April 3, War D.)



## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Lutz Wahl, commissary, having become entitled to promotion to grade of major of Infantry, is relieved from detail in Subsistence Department, and Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, 10th Inf., is detailed to fill the vacancy, March 30, 1912. Captain Wahl will remain on present duties until further orders. (March 30, War D.)

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. Charles B. Clark, commissary. (April 1, War D.)

Capt. William M. Connell, C.S., is designated as the "officer in charge" of Field Bakery No. 3 at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Capt. Charles B. Clark, commissary, relieved. (March 27, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. James McGrath, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 30, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Henry Guth, upon completion of the course of instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. George Geiling, who upon relief will be sent to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (March 20, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. John H. Doran upon his arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (April 3, War D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. Daniel F. Maguire, M.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for temporary duty pending return of Major William H. Lyster, M.C., to the arrival of another surgeon at the latter post, when he will return to station. (March 29, E. Div.)

Major Roger Brooke, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed in Par. 14, S.O. 3, Jan. 5, 1911, War D., vice Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C., hereby relieved. (March 29, War D.)

Capt. John R. Bosley, M.C., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (March 29, War D.)

Leave for three months and seven days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Samuel M. Waterhouse, M.C., about April 8, 1912. (April 1, War D.)

Capt. Edwin W. Rich, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Mason, Cal., and as attending surgeon, San Francisco, upon the arrival of Capt. James L. Bevans, M.C., at Fort Mason, and will then proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (April 2, War D.)

Leave for two months and twenty days, about April 12, 1912, is granted Major Jay Ralph Shook, M.C. (April 2, War D.)

Capt. Harold W. Jones, M.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (April 2, War D.)

Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the annual meeting of the Medical Society of New York, to be held at Albany, N.Y., April 16 to 18, 1912. (April 3, War D.)

Leave for one month, upon the completion of his duties at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is granted Major Robert U. Patterson, M.C. (April 3, War D.)

Par. 19, S.O. 72, March 26, 1912, War Dept., relating to Lieut. Col. William Stephenson, M.C., is revoked. (April 3, War D.)

Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C., is relieved from duty at headquarters, Central Division, and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as chief surgeon of Eastern Division upon the retirement from active service of Col. John Van R. Hoff, M.C. (April 3, War D.)

## MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Elsworth Wilson, M.R.C., now at Fort Huachuca, will proceed to Nogales, Ariz., for temporary duty with the troops at that point, relieving 1st Lieut. Rozier C. Bayly, M.C., who will return to his proper station, the Presidio of Monterey. (March 23, War D.)

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Marshall S. Howard, H.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Wilfred Bishop, H.C., who upon relief will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (March 28, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William D. Evans, H.C., Fort Williams, Maine, will be sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Clymer B. Long, H.C., who upon relief will be sent to Fort Williams, Maine, for duty. (March 29, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Paul Compton, H.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Emmett C. Kauffman, H.C., who upon relief will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Field Hospital No. 1. (March 29, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Samuel H. Lamb, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 2, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Martin D. Mims, H.C., Fort Howard, Md., will be sent to Fort Shafter, H.T., on the transport to leave San Francisco, Cal., May 6, 1912, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Emiel Schulz, H.C., who will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (April 3, War D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave for three months, about May 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Alfred B. Putnam, C.E. (March 29, War D.)

Leave, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted to Capt. Julian L. Schley, C.E., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, for a period that added to such leave as may be granted to him under Par. 99, Regulations, U.S.M.A., will not exceed four months. (March 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, C.E., will proceed to the Canal Zone, Panama, on business pertaining to the defenses of the Isthmian Canal, and return to his proper station. (April 2, War D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 75, March 29, 1912, War D., is amended to read as follows: Leave, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted to Capt. Julian L. Schley, C.E., upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, for a period that added to such leave as may be granted to him under Par. 167, Regulations for the Military Academy, 1911, will not exceed four months. (April 2, War D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

First Lieut. Charles T. Harris, Jr., O.D., will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fort Pickens, Fort McRee, Fort Dade, Fort De Soto, Fort Taylor, and Plant City, Fla., witness target practice and inspect seacoast armament and work of mechanics engaged thereon, and inspect ordnance materiel in hands of 1st Company, Coast Artillery, Florida N.G., and return to his proper station. (March 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Everett S. Hughes, O.D., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (April 2, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Zautner will be relieved from duty at Aguir Barracks, Jolo, and sent on the transport to sail from Manila March 15, 1912, for San Francisco. (Feb. 19, Phil. D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT DETAILS.

A board of officers of the Ordnance Department to consist of Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wheeler, Major Jay E. Hoffer, Major William H. Tschappat and Major Leroy T. Hillman is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., April 8, 1912, for the purpose of making recommendation for details of officers of the Army at large to the Ordnance Department in the grades of captain and first lieutenant. Those eligible for detail will be the officers found qualified from the Army at large, exclusive of the Ordnance Department and those now serving in that department. If as many as thirteen officers be found qualified, that number will be recommended for detail in addition to those now serving. Captains and first lieutenants of the Army at large who may be found qualified, including first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department who are also first lieutenants in other branches of the Service, will be eligible for detail as captains in the Ordnance Department. First and second lieutenants in the Army at large who may be found qualified will be eligible for detail as first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department. (April 1, War D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Master Signal Electrician Magnus Nordquist, Fort Sam

Houston, Texas, will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco May 6, 1912. (April 1, War D.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Dickson, S.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty in connection with the operation of the wireless telegraph station at that post. (April 3, War D.)

First Class Sergt. John C. Stewart, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is relieved from further duty in connection with the operation of the wireless telegraph station at that post and will report to the commanding general, Department of Texas, for duty. (April 3, War D.)

## CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Capt. John W. Morse, 1st Cav., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave beginning March 30, and including May 29, 1912, is granted him. (March 29, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav., is extended fifteen days. (March 21, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for five days, upon his relief from duty at Chester, Pa., is granted Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav. (April 3, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Horatio G. Sieckel, 12th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (March 21, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Capt. William L. Lowe, 12th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (March 21, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, upon completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. De Armond, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (March 16, D. Mo.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. Levi G. Brown, 13th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas, to take effect July 1, 1912. Lieutenant Brown will proceed to College Station and report in person on or about June 15, 1912, for duty. (April 1, War D.)

Major P. D. Lochridge, 13th Cav., and Capt. William R. Eastman, M.C., are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., vice Major Godfrey H. Macdonald, 18th Cav., and Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., relieved. (April 1, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Francis H. Pope, 14th Cav., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (March 30, War D.)

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Luther Felker, 14th Cav. (March 30, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Sergts. Harry L. Adams, Troop B, and Matt Klem, Troop D, 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va., will be sent to the U.S. Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winchester, Md., to arrive not later than April 9, 1912, for participation in the tryouts for places on the team to represent the United States in the International Match at Buenos Ayres. (March 29, War D.)

Capt. Henry C. Smith, 15th Cav., is hereby appointed regimental quartermaster, to date March 28, 1912. (March 28, 15th Cav.)

Capt. Warren W. Whiteside, 15th Cav., is transferred from Troop B to unassigned, effective April 15, 1912. (March 28, 15th Cav.)

## CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. Henry J. Goldman, Cavalry, will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from April 2 to and including June 5, 1912, is granted Lieutenant Goldman. (April 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. John H. Gadsden, Cavalry, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, president of an Army retiring board at that place, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (April 1, War D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. D. J. RUMBOUGH.

Sergt. Joseph Bradford, Battery E, 1st Field Art., is relieved from further duty with the Militia of Ohio, and will be sent to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty pending departure of first detachment of recruits leaving for San Francisco, when he will be sent to join his regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T. (March 29, War D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. J. CONKLIN.

Leave for fifteen days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Sill, Okla., is granted Capt. Edgar H. Yule, 2d Field Art. (March 29, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, 3d Field Art., will proceed from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Bliss, reporting upon arrival to the C.O., for duty with Battery B, 3d Field Art. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Blakely at Fort Bliss, 2d Lieut. George S. Gay, 3d Field Art., will return from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 21, D.T.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Second Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art., is relieved further treatment, Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will resume status of absence with leave. (March 28, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave for three months, about June 20, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Danford, 5th Field Art. (April 1, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. McNabb, 6th Field Art., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service, under Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (March 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. Jonathan Waverly Anderson, recently appointed with rank from Dec. 3, 1911, is assigned to 6th Field Artillery. He will join his regiment about May 5. (March 30, War D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The leave granted Col. Adelbert Cronkrite, C.A.C., is still further extended ten days. (March 19, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, about April 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Smith, C.A.C. (March 26, D.E.)

Par. 7, S.O. 51, these headquarters, March 6, 1912, is modified so as to direct Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, C.A.C., to proceed to Columbia, S.C., and make the annual inspection of the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, Militia of South Carolina, on April 6, 1912. Upon completion of this duty Captain Frohwitter will return to station. (March 26, E. Div.)

Leave for fourteen days, to terminate not later than May 1, 1912, on which date he will stand relieved from duty at these headquarters and comply with Par. 18, S.O. 36, War D., Feb. 12, 1912, is granted Lieut. Col. John D. Barrette, C.A.C. (March 27, E. Div.)

Leave for twenty-one days, about April 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, C.A.C. (March 28, D.E.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 23, Jan. 27, 1912, War D., as announces the retirement of Col. John C. W. Brooks, C.A.C., to take effect May 31, 1912, is amended so as to announce the retirement of that officer at his own request, to take effect March 31, 1912. (March 29, 1912.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman 167th to 116th Co., 1st Lieut. William R. Nichols 116th to 167th Co. The officers named will join companies to which transferred. (March 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. George F. Landers, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect April 1, 1912, vice Lieut. Col. Ira A. Haynes, adjutant general, relieved from detail in that department, to take effect March 31, 1912. The officers named will remain on their present duties until further orders. (March 30, War D.)

The following named enlisted men are detailed to duty in

connection with the Coast Artillery Reserves, Militia of Massachusetts, and will be sent to Boston to report to Capt. Russell P. Redder, C.A.C., inspector-instructor, for instructions: Sergt. John E. Barton, 9th Co. C.A.C., Fort Warren Mass.; Sergt. Palmer C. Thompson, 133d Co. C.A.C., Fort Andrews, Mass. (March 25, E. Div.)

The following engineers, Coast Art. Corps, appointed April 1, 1912, from the grades stated after their respective names, will remain on duty at their present stations: Edward Laughlin (engineer, Coast Artillery School Detachment), Fort Monroe, Va.; John T. Leary (electrician sergeant, first class, C.A.C.), Fort Baker, Cal.; Austin C. Fitzpatrick, jr. (electrician sergeant, second class, C.A.C.), Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Cecil R. Coile (electrician sergeant, second class, C.A.C.), Fort Morgan, Ala.; Keller Shank (electrician sergeant, second class, C.A.C.), Fort Wint. P.I.; George Burpo (electrician sergeant, first class, C.A.C.), Fort Miley, Cal. (April 3, War D.)

The following named electrician sergeants, first class, C.A.C., appointed April 2, 1912, from electrician sergeants, second class, C.A.C., will remain on duty at their present stations: Lewis E. Hunt, Fort Sumter, S.C.; Albert M. Cloud, Fort Du Pont, Del. (April 3, War D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Morrell M. Mills, C.A.C. (April 3, War D.)

## INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

Color Sergt. Patrick Donovan, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 29, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Capt. William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., upon his arrival in San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducaut, 20th Inf., president of the examining board, for examination for promotion and then join his proper station. (March 29, War D.)

First Lieut. James E. Everington, 3d Inf., will proceed to Manila Division Hospital for observation and treatment. (Feb. 16, Phil. D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTTLER.

Capt. Joseph C. Brady, 4th Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and 1st Lieut. Gerry Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will proceed to Chicago for temporary duty in connection with joint camps of instruction and maneuvers. (March 21, C. Div.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

First Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Inf., is designated to participate in the tryouts for places on the team to represent the United States in the International Match at Buenos Ayres, and will repair to Washington, D.C., to arrive not later than April 6, 1912, and report to Chief of Staff for instructions in connection with match. (March 28, War D.)

Sergt. Charles Green, Co. K, 5th Inf., now on duty with Militia of Wisconsin, is transferred as sergeant to the 2d Infantry with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment by Par. 1, G.O. 133, War D., 1911. (March 28, War D.)

Sergt. William H. Stamper, Co. K, 5th Inf., now at Camp E. S. Oles, Canal Zone, Panama, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Georgia, and will be sent to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (March 29, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

Major Stephen M. Hackney, 6th Inf., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. The leave granted Major Hackney is extended eight days. (March 28, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

The name of 1st Lieut. C. Stockmar Bendel, 7th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect March 30, 1912, and the name of 1st Lieut. Collis H. Bell, Infantry, is removed therefrom, the latter officer having become entitled to promotion to the grade of captain of Infantry. (March 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles W. McClure, 7th Inf., now on leave, is detailed for general recruiting service, and upon the expiration of leave will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. John C. Moore, 9th Inf., from duty at that depot and from further duty on recruiting service. (April 3, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Col. John C. F. Tillson, Infantry, now attached to the 8th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment. (March 28, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieut. John C. Moore, 9th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 7th Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will join the company to which assigned upon his relief from recruiting service. (April 3, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, 10th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department, to take effect March 30, 1912, vice Capt. Lutz Wahl, commissary, who is relieved from detail in that department, he having become entitled to promotion to the grade of major of Infantry. Captain Wahl will remain on his present duties until further orders. (March 30, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Conry, 10th Inf., is extended two months. (March 26, E. Div.)

Second Lieut. Robert Coker, 10th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 3d Infantry. He will remain on duty at his present station until such time as may be necessary for him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and join the 3d Infantry upon its arrival at that place en route to its station in the United States. (April 2, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

First Sergt. Frank H. Dunn, Co. K, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 30, War D.)

First Sergt. John Walker, Co. I, 10th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 1, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Capt. James M. Love, jr., 15th Inf., will remain on duty with the Militia of Kentucky until time to proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail about July 5, 1912, for the Philippines, and upon arrival at Manila will join his regiment. (March 28, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for fifteen days, about April 1, 1912, is granted Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska. (March 14, D. Columbia.)

First Sergt. Thomas Toomey, Co. C, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 3, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

First Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 20th Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Lieutenant Dalton will stand relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, upon his arrival at that post, and will then proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the recruiting officer at that place for temporary duty as assistant. (April 1, War D.)

First Sergt. Otto Scheu, Co. L, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 30, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Major Samuel E. Smiley, Infantry, assigned to 21st Infantry, to take effect April 1, 1912, will remain on duty with the District of Columbia Militia until April 5, 1912, inclusive. (March 28, War D.)

First Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull, 21st Inf., was on Feb. 10, assigned to Company H.

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Second Lieut. Samuel L. Stribling, 22d Inf., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with his company. (March 23, D.T.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

First Lieut. William F. Pearson, 23d Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, reporting at Fort Slocum, N.Y., about May 15, 1912, for duty. (March 28, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Leave from the date of his relief from duty at Columbus



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Barracks, Ohio, to May 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf. (April 1, War D.).  
29TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. R. CECIL.  
Capt. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf., detailed in the Q.M.D., to take effect April 3, 1912, will report on that date to commanding general, Eastern Division, for temporary duty as assistant to chief quartermaster that division. (March 28, War D.)  
Leave for fifteen days, upon the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th Inf. (April 1, War D.)  
30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.  
Leave for one month and fifteen days, about April 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, 30th Inf. (March 29, War D.)

**INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.**  
First Lieut. Collin H. Ball, Infantry, having become entitled to promotion to the grade of captain of Infantry, his name is removed from the list of detached officers and that of 1st Lieut. C. Stockmer Bendel, 7th Inf., placed thereon. (March 30, War D.)

**PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.**  
Second Lieut. Edward J. Oliver, P.S., recently appointed from civil life, is assigned to the 52d Company, P.S. He will join his company. (Feb. 19, Phil. D.)  
Second Lieut. Frederic W. Whitney, P.S., recently appointed from sergeant, Troop C, 14th Cav., is assigned to the 22d Company, P.S. He will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty with company. (Feb. 19, Phil. D.)  
Leave to include Aug. 4, 1912, with permission to return to the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Bernard A. Schaaf, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about April 15, 1912. (Feb. 20, Phil. D.)

**BOARDS OF OFFICERS.**  
The following officers are designated as a board to report on the most suitable site in the Puget Sound District for a post to accommodate not to exceed a brigade of Infantry for the support of the Coast Artillery defenses of Puget Sound: Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A.; Capt. Malin Craig, Gen. Staff. The members will assemble at Fort Lawton, Wash., April 1, 1912. (March 21, W. Div.)

**RETIRED OFFICERS.**  
Capt. Hugh La F. Applewhite, U.S.A., retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the Militia of Utah, to take effect May 31, 1912. Captain Applewhite upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nevada, Reno, Nev., to take effect June 1, 1912. (March 29, War D.)

**INTERNATIONAL TEAM TRYOUTS.**  
The following officers will proceed to the U.S. Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., to arrive not later than April 9, 1912, for participation in tryouts for places on the team to represent the United States in the International Match at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic: Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., 1st Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf., William C. Stoll, 29th Inf., Clarence H. Farham, 4th Inf., Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Joseph Plasmeyer, Jr., 15th Cav. Upon completion of duty enjoined officers named, with exception of Lieutenant Harris, will return to their respective stations. Lieutenant Harris will join his company at Fort Missoula, Mont. (March 28, War D.)

**MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOLS.**  
The following officers are detailed to take the field officers' course at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, to begin April 1, 1912, and will proceed to Fort Riley for duty accordingly: Lieut. Col. Franklin O. Johnson, 15th Cav., Lieut. Col. Ernest Hinds, 5th Field Art., and Major John P. Ryan, Cavalry. (March 28, War D.)

**RECRUITING DUTY.**  
The following changes in the stations of recruiting officers are ordered:  
Capt. Charles P. Elliott, U.S.A., retired, is relieved duty Los Angeles, Cal.; proceed to Baltimore, Md., for recruiting duty, relieving Capt. William R. Harrison, U.S.A., retired.  
Captain Harrison thus relieved will proceed to Denver for recruiting duty, relieving Capt. John A. Lockwood, U.S.A., retired.  
Captain Lockwood thus relieved will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., for recruiting duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav.  
Lieutenant Scott thus relieved will return to his proper station, Fort McDowell, Cal. (March 30, War D.)

**ARMY TRANSPORTS.**

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Thomas.....	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Logan.....	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	18
Sherman.....	May 5	May 14	May 27	Jun. 2	18
Thomas.....	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 26	Jul. 2	18

From Manila to San Francisco:

Transport.	Leave Manila about	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan.....	Mar. 8	Mar. 13	Mar. 29	Apr. 6	24
Sherman.....	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	24
Thomas.....	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 18	28
Logan.....	May 15	May 20	Jun. 4	Jun. 12	28
Sherman.....	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	Jul. 18	28

General offices: 1086 North Point street.  
Docks: Foot of Laguna street.  
BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—At Seattle, Wash.  
KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)  
LISCUM—IN Philippine waters.  
LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. Left San Francisco for Manila April 5.  
MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Capt. F. D. Ely, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco March 8; left Nagasaki March 16.  
SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco March 15; left Honolulu March 30.  
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.  
TPOMAS—Capt. A. J. Macnab, Q.M. Left San Francisco for Manila March 5; left Guam March 26; at Manila.  
WAHREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

**CABLE BOATS.**  
BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.  
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. At New York.

**MINE PANTERS.**  
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 138th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Washington, Md.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A. commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Howard, Md.  
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A. commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Caswell, N.C.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 1, 1912.  
Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Turner announce the birth of a son on Tuesday, March 26. Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Martin entertained with a dinner Friday previous to the hop, when their guests included Mrs. A. V. Kautz, wife of the late General Kautz, of Washington, D.C., Capt. and Mrs. Alvan C. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Dana W. Kilburn, Capt. A. C. Lott.  
The Misses Lottie and Mary Fuller entertained Tuesday with a "heart" party, followed by an informal musicale and dancing. Supper was served at quartette tables. Prizes were given to Miss Eleanor Lenihan, Miss Lucille Matthews, Lieuts. M. P. Short and Ford Richardson, and other guests were Miss Dorothy Fessenden, of Highland Park, Ill., Miss Louise Young, of San Antonio, Miss Dorothy Miller, of Philadelphia, Misses Maude Van Dyke, Virginia Barnes, Bessie Griffin, Lieuts. S. C. Godfrey, James G. Taylor, L. T. Gerow, L. M. Sylvester, G. D. Murphy, Henry Smith, Eugene Lohman, A. G. Thomason, Norman W. Peck, Medore Crawford, M. W. Nickelson, Edwin O'Connor, Carl M. Deakin, Livingston Watrous, W. M. Grimes and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Beebe.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith, of Topeka, are entertaining Mr. Smith's brother, Capt. H. A. Smith and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. William T. Littlebrant gave a delightful tea Thursday a pleasure for Mrs. J. T. Fulmer and had the assistance of Mesdames C. R. Day, W. N. Bispham, C. F. Martin and D. W. Kilburn. On Friday Capt. LeRoy Eltinge delivered a fine lecture in Union Hall on "Psychology of War." Lieut. K. P. Lord left Friday for Omaha, to visit relatives. Capt. Robert Wood, who has been in Kansas City for the past few days, left Friday for New York.  
Mrs. G. G. Bailey made Mrs. Omar Bundy the complimented guest at a luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames S. V. Ham, W. N. Bispham, LeRoy Eltinge, M. J. Lenihan and Mrs. Childs.

A fine Sunday night at the quarters of Col. Ezra B. Fuller, retired, caused no little excitement, though owing to prompt attention of the fire department little damage was done.  
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle, of the city, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, Major and Mrs. W. O. Johnson and Major and Mrs. Munson attended the performance given by Sothorn and Marlowe Thursday night at the Shubert Theater in Kansas City, followed by a dinner at the Hotel Baltimore.  
Mrs. James B. Gowen was guest of honor at a theater party Thursday night at the People's Theater, in the city, given by Mrs. A. C. Read. Other guests were Mrs. T. G. Carson, Mrs. A. V. Kautz, Mrs. W. S. Valentine and Mrs. C. F. Martin. After the theater Mrs. Read entertained her guests with a chafing-dish party. Newcomb Smith was the guest of his grandparents in Atchison for the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Robertson, of Glens Falls, N.Y., were guests Wednesday of Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Hannah. Major and Mrs. S. H. Elliott entertained as a pleasure for Major and Mrs. W. H. Hay, who leave shortly for Fort Riley, the members of the class of 1886 of West Point. Among those at the post were Major and Mrs. J. T. Nance and Major C. C. Ballou. Mrs. T. G. Carson entertained a few guests Wednesday to meet Mrs. W. H. Hay, wife of Major Hay, 10th U.S. Cav., recently arrived from Fort Ethan Allen. A course tea was served, the guests including Mesdames W. H. Hay, J. B. Gowen, J. G. Hannah, C. S. Fries, A. W. Faulkner, A. V. Kautz, D. W. Kilburn, M. C. Smith, A. G. Lott, R. H. McMaster, I. W. Leonard and Mrs. Cox.  
Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight will be guests of Mrs. Knight's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Brewster, at the Planters, Capt. and Mrs. Knight have been visiting Captain Knight's parents in Tampa, Fla., and are en route to Yellowstone Park, where Captain Knight will be on duty the coming season. Major and Mrs. A. S. Fleming have left for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Lieut. George Baum, U.S.N., of Annapolis, Md., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Baum, of Maple avenue.  
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gable, of Kansas City, were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Ham. Capt. and Mrs. John W. Fulton entertained Saturday evening with a dinner, which included those members of the 6th Cavalry now stationed at the garrison. A delightful musical ride and tea was given Saturday, March 30, in the riding hall, under direction of Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., 11th Cav. Music was furnished by the 7th Infantry band, and tea was served by Mrs. James E. Fecché and Mrs. W. N. Bispham, assisted by several of the young ladies. The program, very interesting and richly applauded, was as follows: Ladies' parade, exhibition ride, jumping, indoor polo game.

Capt. and Mrs. Bundy, guests at the National Hotel for three months, have left for their station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Voris were hosts at a supper Sunday for Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Major and Mrs. W. N. Bispham, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Kilburn, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Beebe, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson, Major J. W. Heavy and Lieut. C. A. Dravo. Capt. P. M. Shaffer, late instructor of military tactics at the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas., comes here to the quartermaster's department. Major F. W. Coe, who has been attending the special class here for field officers, left Saturday for Fort Monroe, Va. Capt. and Mrs. Ernest D. Peck entertained Friday with a dinner previous to the hop at Pope Hall.  
Dr. and Mrs. Heber Butts, of Washington, D.C., guests of Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Cunningham, have left for Manila, where Doctor Butts will be on duty. Miss Miller, of Philadelphia, guest of her sister, Mrs. Stanley Coulter, and Doctor Coulter, was honor guest at a hop supper given Friday by Capt. and Mrs. Percy L. Jones. Mrs. A. C. Buffington and Miss Clara Norman and Miss Gettie Norman have returned from a visit in Kansas City with their aunt, Mrs. Edward Davenport, and Mr. Davenport. Major F. D. Webster, who has been here since January, has left for Salt Lake City. The class of fifty-eight second lieutenants have formed a baseball team to enter the proposed league. Lieut. H. M. Pool will take charge of the team.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 3, 1912.  
Mrs. Frank Clay Brown has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Barnes for several days. In her honor Mrs. Barnes gave a bridge party Monday evening, when other guests were Gen. J. M. K. Davis, Mrs. Andrew Hero, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Totten, Major Pence, Captains Cook and Abbott. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hero and Captain Cook. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Chamberlaine entertained at auction bridge in honor of Mrs. Richard C. Marshall. Other guests were Mesdames Totten, Oler, Hazelhurst, Barnes, Hero and Pence. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Perry entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Frank Clay Brown, and for Mesdames Howell, Gunn, McNeil, Murray, Totten, Barnes and Marshall. Prizes were won by Mesdames McNeil, Totten and Brown.  
Wednesday Major and Mrs. Coe gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. McNeil, Major and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell and Mrs. Hall. Capt. and Mrs. Herring entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Capt. and Mrs. Steger. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Major and Mrs. Hase gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Miss Lee, of Washington, visiting Capt. and Mrs. Perry, left for her home on Saturday. Capt. Harrison Hall is on an inspection tour of the military colleges in the United States. Mrs. Hall and children will join him in Ohio later in the month. Mrs. Gunn, of Honolulu, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Howell. Friday Capt. and Mrs. Howell gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Hase for Major and Mrs. Coe, Major and Mrs. McNeil, Major and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Summerlin, of Washington, Mrs. Hall, Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Campbell.  
The mine planter General Mills has returned from Philadelphia. Admiral Osterhaus gave a very attractive dinner on board the U.S.S. Connecticut last Wednesday for Admiral Winslow, Mrs. Osterhaus, Col. and Mrs. Strong, Captain Benson, U.S.N., Capt. Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., Capt. Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. Hood, U.S.N., Captain Shoemaker, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Dudley Knox, Lieut. and Mrs. Berry, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Totten. Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Miss Lee and Mr. Prescott, of New York. Saturday morning Mrs. Walter Baker was hostess at

a lovely luncheon for Miss Lee, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Bradley. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Herring had a dinner for Major and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Coward, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton. Saturday Major and Mrs. McNeil gave a club supper for Miss Lee, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Summerlin, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Major and Mrs. Hero and Lieutenant Campbell. Capt. Francis Cook gave a club supper Friday in honor of Mrs. F. C. Brown. Other guests were Mrs. Chamberlaine, Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes and Lieutenant Walker. Mr. Prescott, of New York, was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray. Saturday Mrs. Chamberlaine was hostess at a dinner for Mrs. F. C. Brown, Captain Cook and Mrs. Marshall.  
Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Murray gave a dinner for Mrs. Summerlin, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Prescott and Lieutenant Campbell. Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin gave a supper for Mrs. Summerlin, Major and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Steger and Mr. Prescott. Saturday Major and Mrs. Reynolds gave a club supper for a number of out-of-town guests.  
Mrs. Beard, of Baltimore, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix. Mr. and Mrs. Sunderland are guests of their son, Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland. Miss Webber, of Baltimore, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John Monroe. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Kimberly entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Richard C. Marshall. Other guests were Mrs. Frank Clay Brown, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Oler, Mrs. Hazelhurst, Mrs. Coward, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Herring, Mrs. Chamberlaine, Mrs. Pence and Mrs. Steger. Cups and saucers were won by Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Steger and Mrs. Mack. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. John Monroe and Miss Webber.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, Plum Island, N.Y., April 3, 1912.  
Lieut. Col. Sidney S. Jordan, the commanding officer of the post, is on a three months' leave. Mrs. Jordan returned on Sunday last from a two weeks' visit to relatives and friends. Their young daughter and son have come from school to spend the Easter holidays with their mother.  
Major B. M. Koehler, the present commanding officer, and Miss Koehler, have had as their guest their niece, Miss Margaret Koehler, at present a pupil of Smith College. Mrs. McAndrew, wife of Major P. H. McAndrew, Med. Corps, spent two weeks with her father, Mr. McDonald, in Syracuse, N.Y., returning on Monday last. Accompanying Mrs. McAndrew were her young son, Master Thomas, and baby Katharine. Miss Koehler returned from a week's stay in New York on Monday.  
Capt. and Mrs. Dice gave a dinner on Tuesday in honor of Major Koehler and Miss Koehler and their niece, Miss Margaret Koehler. The approaching Easter decided the table colors, and the newly decorated dining room and otherwise elegant appointments furnished a splendidly befitting background. The dinner gowns were most exquisite. On March 16 Major and Mrs. McAndrew gave an elegantly appointed dinner in honor of Mrs. Jordan. Other dinner guests were Mrs. George H. Gorham, Mrs. Dice, Rev. Joseph R. McLaughlin and Lieut. G. B. Gorham. Lieuts. T. C. Walker, T. O. Humphreys and C. M. Steese, who are now happily installed in the newly renovated and commodious quarters formerly occupied by Chaplain Marvin, gave a delightful "housewarming" on April 1. Those invited to partake of their hospitality were Mrs. Jordan and her week-end house guests; Major Koehler, Miss Koehler and Miss Margaret Koehler, Major and Mrs. McAndrew, Capt. and Mrs. Patten, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Captain Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Dice, Mrs. George H. Gorham, Lieut. and Mrs. Peterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Putney and the "youngster bachelors," Lieutenants Lyon, Gorham and Frick. Bridge was indulged in till a late hour, after which refreshments were served by the hosts themselves, the senior member being Lieutenant Walker, M.R.C. The spirit of the evening was "Vive the Bachelors' Mess!"  
Mrs. George H. Gorham spent the middle of the week at Sea Gate, Long Island. Lieutenant Gorham returned on Mondays from a two days' leave. Miss Margaret Koehler returned to Smith College on Wednesday. The little folk of the post have enjoyed, during the last few weeks, two birthday parties, in honor of three-year-old Mary Elizabeth McAndrew, daughter of Major and Mrs. McAndrew, and one-year-old Ella Susan Henderson, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson.  
A recent and notable event was the "bowling battle" between Fort H. G. Wright and Fort Terry, participated in by Captain Andrus and Lieutenants Hughes, Jones and Easterday, of Fort Wright; and Lieutenants Putney, Humphreys, Gorham and Frick, of Fort Terry. The "Wrights" came fully equipped for war, but Terry's balls, with four good men behind them, won the victory and another evening is looked forward to. The next district dinner will be given at Fort Terry on the evening of April 6. The first matinee ever witnessed at this post was given under the auspices of Major Koehler two weeks ago, and proved so thorough a means of breaking the monotony experienced by the average soldier that another like entertainment will be held in the gymnasium on April 16. The Wednesday bridge and the Friday bowling, with the usual golfing and regular functions in this sea island home, and the Thursday night "hops" and Army and Navy "meets" indulged in by the soldiers and their families furnish highly appreciated recreation. Rev. Joseph R. McLaughlin, who has an enthusiastic following at this crowded post, visits Fort Terry monthly and will deliver the Easter sermon on Sunday morning next. Father McLaughlin has his own special way of winning alike the hearts of both Catholics and Protestants.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 1, 1912.  
Capt. and Mrs. Willis V. Morris entertained Monday evening with two tables of bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Fred E. Buchan, Capt. and Mrs. David H. Biddle, Mrs. Alexander and Lieut. Oscar Foley. On Tuesday evening Lieutenant Foley entertained with a theater party at the Orpheum, followed by a supper at the Kirkwood. His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank K. Ross, Miss May Stilwell, Miss Amy Heard and Lieut. George Dillman.  
Mrs. J. W. Grissinger entertained the Post Bridge Club Wednesday afternoon. The prize was won by Miss Amy Heard. Miss Marguerite Heard and Miss Marion O'Connor, who are attending St. Katharine's School, at Davenport, Iowa, arrived home on Thursday to spend their Easter vacation.  
The most brilliant social affair this winter was the masquerade dance Friday night in the assembly hall, which was elaborately decorated with flags and palms. Some of the costumes were: Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor as Colonial gentlemen and Mexico. Mrs. George White represented the San Francisco Call, and her guest, Miss Nelson, a Red Cross nurse. Lieutenant Ross and Dr. Uri appeared as Mutt and Jeff. Captain Morris, Portia; Mrs. Morris, Indian princess; Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Koch, Mrs. Ross and Miss Mildred O'Connell, as Yama Yama girls; Captain Buchan, Colonial gentleman; Captain Biddle, Mexican; Mrs. Biddle, Spanish lady; Mrs. Brownlee, Turkish lady; Miss Elizabeth Heard, Dutch girl; Major Brownlee, Frenchman; Captain Grissinger, Cameo Kirby; Mrs. Grissinger, a rose; Lieutenant Kennedy, sailor; Mrs. Kennedy, Colonial girl; Mrs. Griffith, a Mexican lady; Lieutenant Hasson, eccentric German; Lieutenant Koch, white bear; Mrs. Woude, Carmen; Miss Amy and Marguerite Heard, French maids; Miss Stilwell, Indian princess; Lieutenant Chipman, William VIII.; Lieutenant Foley, Indian chief; Lieutenant Carter, a minstrel man; Lieutenant Aleshire, cowboy; Lieutenant Hemphill, Tyrolean; Lieutenant Dillman, monkey; Lieutenant Schwenck, Indian chief, and Miss Marion O'Connor, in a colonial costume.  
On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy had as dinner guests Dr. and Mrs. Harvey, Lieut. Oscar Foley and Lieut. William O'Neil. Major and Mrs. John W. Heard entertained at supper on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Miss Mary Stilwell, Lieutenants Billman, Schwenck, O'Neil and Brady. Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson had as supper guests Sunday Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger and Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith.



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The present Second Class has ninety-nine members, while  
the new one will have 112. Capt. George Vidmer, 11th  
Cav., will succeed Capt. Robert C. Davis, Inf., as adju-  
tant of the Academy.The work of preparing for the transfer of officers from  
the ships to shore duty and from the shore to the fleet  
is now in progress in the Navy Department. It is  
thought that these changes of station will occur some  
time in June, after the target practice. More than  
ordinary care is being exercised in making out these  
orders, as it is the intention of the authorities to make  
all of the transfers at one time. Very few transfers  
will be made after the June changes until next year.  
There will have to be a very urgent reason for trans-  
ferring an officer after the schedule that is now being  
arranged is carried out. Quite a number of officers for  
the Asiatic Fleet will sail from San Francisco on July 1.We publish in another column the full text of the  
recommendation to abolish the Revenue Cutter Service  
which is contained in a message sent to Congress by  
President Taft April 4. The President also recommends  
that the Life-Saving Service of the Department of the  
Treasury be discontinued as a separate organization, and  
that the maintenance and operation of the life-saving  
stations of the country be made one of the duties of the  
Bureau of Lighthouses of the Department of Commerce  
and Labor. He urges that the necessary legislation for  
carrying into effect his recommendations be enacted.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**Aside from the Ainsworth episode, which was in the  
nature of a usurpation by Congress, the rule in the  
Adjutant General's Department has from the beginning  
been promotion by seniority to the head of the depart-  
ment. Roger Jones was appointed Adjutant General  
March 1, 1825. As vacancies thereafter occurred in this  
office the following were appointed in succession, each  
of them being at the time the senior officer of the depart-  
ment: Samuel Cooper, Lorenzo Thomas, E. D. Townsend,  
R. C. Drum and John C. Kelton. Chauncey McKeeves  
then became the senior, but he was retired, and George  
D. Ruggles, the next in rank, was promoted. When  
Ruggles retired O. D. Greene, who became senior, was  
also retired, and Samuel Breck, the next senior, was  
appointed, to be succeeded in his turn when he reached  
the age of retirement by the next in rank, Henry C.  
Corbin, who the last of the Adjutants General under  
the old régime.The first head of the Adjutant General's Department  
was the celebrated Horatio Gates, who was appointed  
in June, 1775, and held the office about one year. In  
succession followed two other general officers famous in  
the history of the Army—Joseph Reed and Arthur St.  
Clair. The report that one of the Adjutants General  
was court-martialed may perhaps refer to the fact that  
St. Clair was court-martialed upon charges growing out  
of the loss of Fort Ticonderoga. H. C. Corbin, when  
a young officer, was tried on charges somewhat similar.  
Both officers were most honorably acquitted.After St. Clair came Thomas Pickering, afterward  
Secretary of War. It was not until 1796 that the  
Adjutant General was placed on duty under the Secre-  
tary of War. When the Army was increased in 1798,  
in view of the prospect of war with France, an Adjutant  
General with the rank of brigadier general was ap-  
pointed. In May, 1800, the office of Adjutant General  
was abolished, and its duties were performed by the  
detail for two years of Major Thomas H. Cushing as  
Adjutant General and Inspector General. Another  
increase of the Army in 1812 secured an Adjutant Gen-  
eral with the rank of brigadier general.March 3, 1813, the Adjutant General's Department  
was established by law with a brigadier general at its  
head as Adjutant General and Inspector General, and  
sixteen adjutants general with the brevet rank and the  
pay of major of Cavalry. After the war with Mexico  
the Adjutant General's Department was abolished; one  
adjutant general and inspector general and two adjutants  
general were provisionally retained by G.O. of May  
17, 1815, issued by authority of President Madison. In  
the following year Congress recognized and made perma-  
nent these officers, and provided that the department  
should consist of an adjutant general and inspector  
general with the rank of brigadier general, two assistants  
as colonels and four as majors.In 1821 Congress abolished the office of Adjutant  
General and Inspector General, created that of Adjutant  
General and provided that the aids of the general officers  
should serve as assistant adjutants general. The law  
of 1838 provided an adjutant general, two assistants  
with the brevet rank and pay of major and four with  
the brevet rank and pay of captain. The war with  
Mexico brought an increase of four officers in 1846 and  
three more in 1847, making a total of fourteen officers.  
Thus it continued until war called for another increase,  
the strength of the department being fixed by the Acts  
of 1861 and 1862 at twenty, the grade of captain being  
abolished, that of major being the lowest. The Act of  
March 3, 1875, put the department upon a permanent  
basis, with one brigadier, two colonels, four lieutenant  
colonels and ten majors.It will be seen from this statement that the Adjutant  
General's Department has suffered from the inability  
of Congress to comprehend its necessity. Our early  
calamities in the War of 1812 are ascribed in large part  
to the want of an organized system of staff departments.  
In a speech in Congress in April, 1812, George M.  
Troup, of Georgia, said: "The Secretary of War had to  
perform, besides the duties appropriately belonging to  
the War Department—the duties of Quartermaster  
General, Commissary General and Master of Ordnance—the  
business of the Indian Department, military lands  
and invalid pensions. In the wretched, the deplorably  
wretched, organization of the War Department it was  
impossible either to begin the war or conduct it."It is understood that the General Board, which now  
has under consideration the recommendations of various  
officers for a change in Navy uniforms, will not report  
in favor of any radical changes. Expressions from the  
Service generally indicate that any radical change in



the uniform would be extremely unpopular. The younger officers as a rule have expressed their willingness to stand the extra expense of epaulets and gold braid, rather than to depart from traditions of the Navy by any revolutionary change in the uniform.

#### NAVY LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

With the Naval Appropriation bill out of the way, it is planned by the House Committee on Naval Affairs to take up the Navy Personnel bill, giving hearings on the subject and going into all of the details of the plans proposed by the Navy Department. Officers at the Department are very much encouraged at the disposition of the committee to report some legislation for correction of the inequality of the ranks of the commanders-in-chief of American fleets as compared with those of other nations. Even the proposal to create a temporary rank of admiral and vice admiral shows that Congress is beginning to realize the importance of some legislation in this direction. Of course, this legislation will not place commanders-in-chief of American fleets on an equality with even smaller navies. The seniority of an officer would depend upon the date of his commission in that grade. Under the plan proposed in the committee commission of the commander-in-chief of an American fleet would date from the day on which he was detailed to command the fleet. Most of the admirals, and, in fact, all of the admirals of fleets, of other nations would have older commissions, because they would reach that rank before they were placed in command of the fleet. It is hoped that the Senate will take a broader view of the question and create permanent ranks of admiral and vice admiral. Such a condition is of the highest diplomatic importance, and Congress cannot afford to deal niggardly in such important matters.

Despite the action of the Democratic caucus in striking the battleships from this year's legislative program, prominent Democrats are still talking of at least one battleship. Without interference from the party leaders the Naval Committee would have given an almost unanimous report on a bill carrying two battleships. "No second rate Navy for us," is the characteristic comment made by Representative William Sulzer, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. "The country knows that I am and always have been the friend and consistent advocate of the Navy. I voted in the recent Democratic caucus for the battleship program which has now become a part of our policy. The Naval bill, as it will pass the House, will contain substantial appropriations for fast armored cruisers, for colliers, submarines, torpedo boats and destroyers. As a matter of fact, we need those just as much as we need battleships. The bill will then go to the Senate, and I am informed, and believe, the Senate will amend the bill, inserting a provision for two more battleships. The bill then will come back to the House, and, from all that I can find out, the House will sustain the Senate. We will have two battleships, or one at least, in the bill finally. I believe it will be the best Naval Appropriation bill that has been passed in the history of the country. The American people take a just pride in their Navy. They have every reason to feel proud of it. It is a bulwark of defense, a mighty instrumentality of offense, and it is national insurance. Every dollar expended on the Navy is just so much money expended for peace. There should be no change in our naval program or in continuing the efficiency of the naval arm of the Government. The Navy is non-partisan, and every true American, no matter what his opinion may be concerning economy in other things, is opposed to economy in maintaining the strength of the Navy. We must take no steps backward in our naval policy. To do so is 'penny wise and pound foolish.' When the bill comes before the House, with the report of the conferees, I shall vote to sustain the conferees for one or two new battleships." Sure it is that the House Committee on Naval Affairs will report out an extensive auxiliary program. It will probably include two fuel ships. This class of ships will no longer be known as colliers, but as fuel ships, as they will probably be built to carry liquid fuel as well as coal. A repair ship which has been asked for by the Department will be provided for, and also a tender to destroyers. The House will probably report out eight destroyers, and possibly more. The program will include between four and eight submarines and a submarine tender. Gunboats for Philippine service and river gunboats are under consideration by the committee. It is thought at least one of each will be included in the bill.

#### GARRISONING THE PHILIPPINES.

Without any serious disarrangement of affairs of the Army, the War Department is working out the recently adopted scheme of garrisoning the Philippines with two regiments of Cavalry and four regiments of Infantry. As we announced some time ago, the Philippine regiments will be recruited up to war strength. Such a plan will keep the same number of rifles in the islands and at the same time reduce the number of organizations. This plan will bring home from the Philippines two regiments of Cavalry and four of Infantry. Two of these regiments are already at sea on the way to San Francisco; the 14th Cavalry, which will take station at Fort Clark and Fort McIntosh, Texas, and the 3d Infantry, which is to be stationed at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y. Of the regiments still in the Philippines to come home under this plan the 21st Infantry will sail April 15, the 2d Cavalry and 19th Infantry on transports leaving Manila May 15, and the

6th Infantry and 9th Infantry, the last of the peace strength regiments to come home, will sail on the June 15 transport.

This will enable the Philippines Division to start on the new basis with the fiscal year beginning July 1. To carry out this scheme it was necessary to advance the homecoming of some of the regiments several months. The change will result in a material reduction of expense in maintaining not only the Army in the Philippines, but the entire establishment. There will be a material decrease in the foreign pay of the officers on account of the smaller number of organizations to be kept in the islands. But the biggest decrease will be in transportation, as the regiments are to be permanently stationed in the islands.

The officers of the Philippine regiments will be changed from time to time as their tours expire. A tour of service in the tropics, which was formerly two years and later increased to two and one-half, is now fixed for both line and staff officers at three years. The officers of each arm of the Service have been arranged by the War Department, as was stated in our last issue, to show their length of foreign service; and the officers of each grade with the least foreign service will be ordered to duty outside of the United States to fill vacancies as they occur by returning officers who have completed their tour of foreign duty.

#### FORTIFICATION OF THE CANAL ZONE.

The feeling that has been aroused in Germany by the interview between Colonel Goethals, the Chief Engineer of the canal, and the German Emperor, respecting the fortifications in the Canal Zone, indicates how delicate a subject the Panama waterway is considered to be in the realm of international politics. The interview at first seemed a harmless exposition of academic opinion, but now it threatens to become a cause célèbre and to affect the future of imperial conversations. A despatch in the New York Tribune from Berlin on April 3 said that the controversy growing out of the interview has led to a revival of the demand that a greater degree of discretion be exercised in receiving and entertaining foreigners at the imperial court. The discrepancy between Colonel Goethals's account of the meeting and that of the German Foreign Office is attributed by well informed observers in Berlin to a misunderstanding resulting from garbled reports of Col. Goethals's statement sent abroad by cable. Nothing in Col. Goethals's report of the interview, as we have read it, could be twisted into officious recommendation. His statement made it plain that the Kaiser spoke only academically as one military man would speak with another on a subject of interest to both from a military viewpoint. Many garbled accounts of the Chief Engineer's words have appeared in the daily press. The delicate nature of the canal as a subject of discussion by political leaders is referred to by the Morgen Post of Berlin, which says that the known attitude of England, and especially of Japan, on the canal makes the Panama question one of the most ticklish problems in diplomacy, and, adding that "Colonel Goethals's statements must waken a disagreeable echo," deplores the fact that the Kaiser should be brought into the discussion of such delicate matters. We are at a loss to understand why the Panama Canal should be looked upon in Berlin or elsewhere as an embarrassing question. The right of the United States to build the waterway has never been questioned, nor its right to fortify it, except by some peace doctrinaires at home. The only matter left for adjustment now is that of tolls, and we do not gather from the sentiment abroad that any attempt will be made to dictate to this country what shall be or shall not be the tolls it may choose to impose. In the beginning of any such enterprise of so stupendous a character as the operation of the canal there are likely to be some hitches here and there, but they will not be of international importance. Already the only two disputes over the canal have been of American origin and continuance—fortifications and tolls for coastwise traffic. Europe has had no part in these controversies, which are purely of home manufacture. What we have to guard against in canal matters at present is less the development of feeling abroad than the creation of opposition in the United States that will so affect legislation as to prevent the canal from being operated for the full benefit of the trade and commerce of the United States.

Before the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals March 29 Colonel Goethals discussed canal tolls and the German Emperor's views on fortifications. He emphasized the importance of legislation at this session of Congress, for the organization of an operating force, for the forming of a system of government and the reduction in the working force. The question of toll also should be settled at this session of Congress, he said. In answer to questions Colonel Goethals confirmed published reports of his interview with the German Emperor. "Did the Emperor say we should strongly fortify the canal?" asked Senator Brandegee. "Yes, that is what he said," said Colonel Goethals. "It is planned to have the fortifications completed when the work on the canal is finished. Coaling stations at the zone should be operated by the Government. The Navy will need a coal station there. It will be necessary to keep up our commissary and cold storage for our employees. There should be government drydocks and machine shops. A division of troops should be there at all times." Colonel Goethals said he expected to put ships through in August or September, 1913. "We propose to take entire charge of steamers passing through the locks as a safeguard. In time of threatened war if steamers were allowed to use their own power in the locks a mistake in a signal to

the engine room might cause damage to the lock that would be of incalculable injury to this country."

#### CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

The spectacle of the United States Government sending a thousand rifles to the city of Mexico to be used in the defense of Americans resident there is not, we are frank to say, an edifying one. Even at the height of the disorder last year culminating in the downfall of the Diaz régime, there was no sending of arms to Americans in Mexico. Perhaps this is only the beginning of such shipments. Peradventure we shall soon see Field Artillery sent to the Mexican capital with which to protect the United States Embassy, or large consignments by European nations to their endangered nations in the troubled republic. This phase of European activity is not covered by the Monroe Doctrine, as we understand it, and hence could not draw any reproach from this Government.

In case of an uprising of the population of the Mexican capital, and a desperate battle between the imperiled Americans and the natives, there might develop a situation as fraught with menace for peace as was the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana. That disaster showed what the temper of the American people is when sufficiently aroused, and what would follow indiscriminate killing of Americans in the city of Mexico can be estimated rightly only by those who realize how quickly the blowing up of the Maine changed the attitude of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban rebellion.

To put upon our citizens living in other countries the duty of going around like peripatetic arsenals in times of domestic disturbance, may be a reflection upon our national Government that will do it no good in the opinion of the European Powers who may find their own nationals likewise in peril and will look to the Washington Government to protect them without turning them into a sort of foreign legion.

The federal government of Mexico is either able to protect the foreigners in its capital or it is not. If it is, then why are hundreds of high-powered rifles put into the hands of untrained people who may kill innocent persons unwittingly or may bring on a slaughter of themselves and other foreigners by hasty firing in a moment of panic against which the trained soldier is proof. We are quite well aware that this is a year of national political conventions in this country, but we are loth to believe that a chase after delegates will commend itself more to the approval of the American people than the defense of our citizens abroad.

Whether President Madero and other prominent Mexicans see it or not, the furnishing of rifles to Americans has already created a feeling in this country that it is time not only to interfere in Mexico, but even to annex it, as is shown by the following from an editorial in the Chicago Inter Ocean of March 31:

"Our War Department has sent 1,000 Army rifles and 1,000,000 cartridges to our Ambassador in Mexico, that he may arm the American residents in and about the capital for self-defense against mobs and robber bands. Such action is, we believe, without precedent in a country which has been internationally recognized as civilized. Such things have been done only in the old 'Barbary States' and in the Oriental countries where the Western powers insist on 'extra-territorial rights.' It is done in Mexico with the knowledge and consent of President Madero. In other words, Mr. Madero publicly confesses that his government is unable to keep order in its own capital. When that admission is made a state of anarchy is confessed.

"Unless there arises speedily in Mexico another Diaz—a man capable of organizing the law-abiding elements to keep down the lawless—there can be but one future for Mexico. That is American occupation in such force as will restore and maintain order. We have no desire to annex Mexico, but it begins to look as if we would be obliged to, for the protection of our citizens and their property and to ward off a European occupation."

The attempt to make it appear that the inquiry directed by the Senate for information regarding Japan's attitude toward a naval base in Mexico is the result of a "war scare manufactured by interested parties" is too silly for more than passing comment. The demand of the Senate for complete information is in accord with a desire not to feed sensationalism, but to lay the ghost of Japanese ambition that has been stalking in gloomy grandeur across the stage of newspaper speculation for many days. No members of the Navy have had any part in giving to this subject the prominence it has attained, but when a Senator of the United States in one of the most important debates of the year finds it within the scope of his official duty to bring the rumor into his remarks, the Senate may well seek for complete information on the subject without being considered the catspaw of any "interests." The Senate probably feels that, if there is any ground for apprehension in the matter, it is better to ascertain the facts now than to wait until the cession has become a *fait accompli*, and Mexico has been put in the awkward position of rescinding a bargain or finding itself in conflict with the Monroe Doctrine. The motto that to be forewarned is to be forearmed may have a timely application to the Senate's present attitude.

A manual for Infantry equipment is being prepared in the War Department. This manual will follow the lines of the Uniform Regulations, except that it will go more into details and indicate how the different articles should be cared for by the officers.



## THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

## SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Army Appropriation bill as reported to the Senate will be found on page 980; hearings on the same, pages 979-980. The Service Pension bill as it passed the Senate appears on page 979; also the amendment proposed to the Dick Law, to make the National Guard available for use in external warfare.

The United States Senate took official cognizance on April 2 of the reports that have been circulated recently that Japan is seeking to establish a naval station at Magdalena Bay, on the coast of Mexico. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, introduced a resolution calling on the President to send to the Senate all data in the hands of the Government relative to the reported acquirement by Japanese interests of a strip of land on Magdalena Bay. This resolution was passed immediately by the Senate without discussion.

After a delay of five years the Senate on April 3 ratified the International Wireless Convention providing for control of wireless service from shore to ships. The governmental supervision provided for by the convention caused it to be opposed by the wireless companies in this country, whose chief profit comes from supplying outfits to amateur operators, but the Navy has always advocated the treaty for the better protection of messages from battleships. The convention was signed at Berlin in November, 1906, and President Roosevelt sent it to the Senate in December, 1907. Since that time the opposition of wireless companies has prevented action. At a subsequent conference of the Powers signatory the United States was invited to send representatives, but was informed that they would not be expected to vote until the convention had been accepted by this country. This invitation and limitation was repeated for the coming conference in London this summer, but in January a hint was dropped that American representatives were not expected. That aroused naval officials, and they at once began a campaign to have the convention ratified. Senator Oliver, of Pennsylvania, was the strongest opponent of the measure, but sentiment for it was overwhelming. The convention was signed by twenty-eight Powers.

The Senate on April 3 passed without amendment H.R. 15471, appropriating \$30,000 for repair and preservation of trophy flags now at the Naval Academy.

The Senate on April 3 concurred in the House amendments of S. Con. Res. 19, relative to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.

The bill (S. 4780) for the erection of a memorial amphitheater at Arlington Cemetery was favorably reported in the Senate April 3.

The Senate Naval Committee on April 3 made favorable report on the bill (S. 3645) to amend the Naval Appropriation Act of 1908 in so far as it relates to payment of six months' pay to widow of an officer or enlisted man dying in the Service—to strike out the words "contracted in the line of duty" and insert "not the result of his own misconduct."

The Senate Naval Committee favors the passage of the bill S. 5719, creating a Medical Reserve Corps for the Navy, and reported the measure on April 3.

Favorable report was made in the Senate April 3 on S. 2605, which reads as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service in the Regular or Volunteer forces prior to April 9, 1865, shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade upon the retired list by reason of such service; Provided, That if such advanced rank or rating shall not carry with it an increase of pay, or if there be no higher enlisted grade to which advancement may be made as herein authorized, then and in such cases said men shall receive an increase of pay of twenty per centum over and above the retired pay actually received by them, respectively, at the time of the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any person in the Navy or Marine Corps, and that its provisions shall not operate to create any claim for back pay.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and are hereby, repealed.

In the Senate on April 2 Mr. Jones submitted three amendments which he proposes to offer to the Army Appropriation bill. One is relative to the appropriation for the procuring of any Field Artillery material from any person, firm or corporation which has not at the time of the commencement and during the prosecution of the work on said Field Artillery material established an eight-hour workday for all employees, laborers and mechanics engaged by them; another relative to the appropriation for the purchase or manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops as can be manufactured at government arsenals; the third relative to the appropriation for the purchase or manufacture of any automatic machine rifles made at government arsenals.

Three bills reported from the Senate Calendar on April 2 went over unacted upon, S. 2518, for raising the Volunteer forces in time of war; S. 290, to appoint dental surgeons in the Navy, and S. 1337, to appoint as major on the retired list Lloyd Le R. Krebs, late a captain in the Medical Corps, U.S.A.

The President on April 2 sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I am advised by the Secretary of War, whose report I transmit herewith, that the flood in the Mississippi Valley, by reason of the rise in all of the rivers tributary to the Mississippi and Missouri at nearly the same time, is likely in the lower part of the valley—that is, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana—to reach a higher point along the levees than it has ever reached in recent memory, and that there is very grave danger that the levees may give way under this unusual pressure and that great damage may be done to property in the States mentioned, requiring, unless prompt action is taken, great future outlay in preserving the proper navigation of the streams.

These levees contribute not only to the safety of the adjoining agricultural lands and settlements, but are also a part of the great governmental projects for the maintenance of navigation in the lower waters of the Mississippi.

It seems proper, therefore, that the Government should take immediate action to make the loss impending as little as possible. In view of the character of the emergency and the safeguards surrounding the expenditures made under the Corps of Engineers, I have no hesitation in asking for an appropriation of \$500,000, as recommended by the Secretary of War.

I urgently recommend an immediate appropriation, so that no time may be lost in taking the necessary steps to prevent what, but for governmental action, may be a loss not only of many millions but of lives as well.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, April 2, 1912.

The Secretary of War withdraws estimate of an appropriation of \$30,000 for the construction of a breakwater at the Army supply depot, Fort Mason, Cal.,

saying: "At the time this estimate was submitted it was believed that the construction proposed was very necessary, but, based upon the experience already had with the Fort Mason wharves and the recommendation of the architects for the Fort Mason Supply Depot, the War Department believes that the construction of the breakwater is not at this time necessary."

On July 30, 1907, while 1st Lieut. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., was stationed at Fort Meade, S.D., he was ordered by the commanding officer to remove certain horses at that moment trespassing upon the reservation, and in obedience to this command Lieutenant Biddle, in command of two troops of Cavalry, forcibly removed the animals, some seventy in number, by driving them from the reservation, over the protest of the five men who were in the immediate charge of the horses. On account of his action in thus forcibly removing the trespassing horses Lieutenant Biddle was sued by the owners, who claimed the horses were damaged and injured in the sum of \$1,500. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for \$250. Upon appeal the judgment entered thereon was affirmed by the Supreme Court of South Dakota. The total of judgment and costs amounts to \$322.85. The War Department asks that an appropriation of this amount be included in the General Deficiency bill.

The Senators from the new states of Arizona and New Mexico were sworn into office April 2. The credentials of Senators Catron and Fall of New Mexico were presented by Senators Warren of Wyoming and Smith of Michigan, respectively, and Smith and Ashurst of Arizona by Senators Shively of Indiana and Culberson of Texas. Senators Catron and Ashurst were chosen to serve until 1917; Fall until 1913, and Smith until 1915. The Senate now numbers ninety-six members.

Favorable report was made in the House April 2 on Representative Jones's bills for limited independence for the Philippines and for neutralization of the American-controlled islands in the Orient.

## RETIREMENT OF CERTAIN ARMY OFFICERS.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred H.R. 14084, a bill authorizing the retirement, with increased rank, of officers now on the active list of the Army who served in the Civil War, having considered the same, recommend that the bill do not pass. In their report they say: "The only persons who would be benefited by the enactment of the bill are Brigadier General Brush and Colonels Clem and Allison, all three of whom served for more than 100 days in the Volunteer Army during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and all of whom have served more than forty years as commissioned officers of the Regular Army."

"The committee is convinced that it is high time to call a halt to legislation increasing the rank and pay of officers on the retired list of the Army, and that in future no such legislation should be enacted except in recognition of extraordinary valuable services, or for conspicuous services on the field of battle, or to correct manifest injustice. The committee do not believe that any such legislation should be enacted for the benefit of any officer, regardless of whether or not he served in the Civil War or any other war, whose only or principal claim to consideration is that he has served long and faithfully and has not received all the advancement in rank that he or his friends think he ought to have received. Plainly stated, the truth is that with but few exceptions the rewards received by officers who reach the retired lists of the Army and Navy are a most generous return for all the services that they have rendered to the public and are far in excess of any compensation that could have been brought to them in private life by the same amount of energy and ability that they have displayed in the service of the Government. The pending bill proposes to give these officers the rank of major general upon retirement—in other words, to give one of them, General Brush, an advancement of one grade, and the other two, Colonels Clem and Allison, an advancement of two grades each. The committee do not believe that any one of these advancements in grade is justifiable, and in this view it is supported by the Secretary of War, who, in a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, says that the Act of April 23, 1904, is adequate recognition and reward of an exceptional character."

"The brief Civil War services of General Brush, and any subsequent services rendered by him in the Regular Army, appear to have been fully rewarded by his appointment to the Military Academy and by his subsequent promotion in the Army to his present high rank. And the Civil War services of Colonels Clem and Allison, however spectacular that of one of them may have been, and their subsequent services in the permanent military establishment appear to have been generously recognized by the appointments and promotions that they have received and by the provision of existing law under which both will receive the rank of brigadier general on retirement."

"Furthermore, the enactment of the pending bill would greatly strengthen the precedents, unwisely made in the past, for similar legislation in the future. Indeed, it may be regarded as certain that the passage of this bill would be made the basis of a demand for similar legislation for the benefit of a large number of officers now on the retired list, many of whom have even stronger claims to such recognition of the value of their services than have any of the officers who would be benefited by the passage of the pending bill. Congress could not fairly or logically resist such a demand after approving and passing this bill."

"In support of its conclusions that it is high time to call a halt to legislation increasing the rank and pay of officers on the retired list of the Army, the committee deem it advisable to call attention to the condition into which that list has been brought by recent legislation—viz., the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, hereinbefore cited. As shown by the last annual report of the Adjutant General of the Army, out of 1,007 officers on the Army retired list on June 30, 1911, 285, or more than one-fourth of the whole number, had received an advancement of one grade in rank under the act of April 23, 1904. Of the officers thus advanced, 92 had been advanced to be brigadier generals, 25 to be colonels, 45 to be lieutenant colonels, 92 to be majors, 27 to be captains, and four to be first lieutenants. The friends of the retired list, and especially those who look forward to the enjoyment of the privileges that it now offers them as a refuge in their old age, or when disabled in the line of duty, will do well not to propose or to encourage the proposal of any further legislation of the character of that embodied in the act of April 23, 1904, or contemplated in the pending bill. The three officers for whose benefit this bill was proposed served the country in the Civil War, and since they were commissioned in the Regular Army they have faithfully discharged the duties assigned them; but that is no

reason for the enactment of exceptional legislation that would make an embarrassing precedent."

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6033, Mr. Rayner.—For the relief of the sufferers of the Maine.

S. 6042, Mr. Works.—To change the military record of Henry Clay Anderson from corporal to captain of staff without pay.

S. 6062, Mr. Penrose.—For the preparation of a plan for the erection of a foundation and pedestal on ground belonging to the United States Government, in the city of Washington, upon which to place a statue to be furnished by the state of Pennsylvania, of Major Gen. George Gordon Meade.

S. 6073, Mr. Simmons.—For the erection of a monument to Gen. James Moore upon Moore's Creek battleground.

S. 6080, Mr. O'Gorman.—Relief of certain retired officers, U.S.N. and U.S.M.C. Same as H.R. 22587.

S. 6152, Mr. Nelson.—For relief of Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., retired.

S. 6162, Mr. Swanson.—For relief of P.A. Surg. Micajah Boland, U.S.N.

H.J. Res. 286, Mr. James.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to use tents and rations for the relief of destitute persons in the district overflooded by the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Appropriates \$250,000.

H.R. 22339, Mr. Pepper.—That it shall be unlawful for any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government to make or cause to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device a time study of the movements of any such employee, or to pay or cause or allow to be paid to any such employee any premium or bonus as wages or otherwise: Provided, That the terms "premium" and "bonus" as herein used shall not be construed to include any cash reward paid any employee under authority of law for suggestions resulting in improvement or economy in the operation of the plant in which he is employed. Sec. 2. That any violations of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment of not more than six months, at the discretion of the court.

H.R. 22533, Mr. Austin.—To restore 2d Lieut. Frank L. Beals, retired, to the active list of the Army.

H.R. 22587, Mr. Riordan.—That any officer on the retired list of the Navy or Marine Corps, who has been or may hereafter be employed on active duty for an aggregate period of three years, shall be promoted to and receive the pay and allowances of the next higher rank from the date of this act. Sec. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue commissions on the retired list to officers promoted under this act, and any retired officer who has been or may hereafter be detached from active duty shall, after such detachment, have the rank and three-fourth the pay to which such duty may have entitled him under the provisions of this act: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed as to restore any retired officer to the active list or reduce the rank, pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps. Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

H.R. 22626, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—Relief of P.A. Surg. Paul Tonnell Dessez, U.S.N.

H.R. 22649, Mr. Pepper.—Amending Militia law. See page 979.

H.R. 22651, Mr. Anthony.—To increase the Infantry garrison at Fort Leavenworth to a brigade. Appropriates \$500,000.

H.R. 22733, Mr. Ransdell.—Appropriating \$300,000 for the purpose of maintaining and protecting against floods the levees on the Mississippi River heretofore constructed in whole or in part by the United States.

H.R. 22831, Mr. Olmsted.—For the biennial appointment of a board of visitors to inspect and report upon the government and conditions in the Philippine Islands.

## DECISIONS OF THE COURTS.

A large number of cases of interest to officers of the Navy were decided by the Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Claims on April 1.

The Supreme Court rendered an adverse decision upon the claim of Lieut. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood for extra pay as aid to Admiral Dewey. This case was argued in November, and the argument on behalf of the claimant showing that every officer serving as an aid to any general officer of the Army or flag officer of the Navy received extra pay except the aids to Admiral Dewey undoubtedly made a strong impression upon the Supreme Court, but the court decided that the statute did not give extra pay, however much deserved, to officers on duty with Admiral Dewey because there is now no general of the Army. The pay for the Admiral's aid was claimed under the statute giving the aid to the general extra rank and pay. The absence of any such rank as general of the Army at the present time, and consequently of any aid to such general, was held to forbid the allowance of pay to those to the Admiral.

A favorable result was reached in the case of Acting Asst. Surg. George R. Plummer. This litigation, which has been constant since the passage of the Personnel Act in 1890, involves the question whether acting assistant surgeons of the Navy are confined to the old Navy pay under the provisions of the Revised Statutes. The Supreme Court held that they are entitled to the same pay that may from time to time be provided for assistant surgeons. All the officers of the Navy who have served as acting assistant surgeons are therefore entitled to recover for the difference between the old Navy rates and the rates authorized by the Act of March 3, 1890, or May 13, 1908.

In the Court of Claims judgment was rendered in favor of Chief Bsn. James H. Doyle. Under the law boatswains in the Navy are entitled to be chief boatswains, after examination, upon the completion of six years of service. Boatswain Doyle completed his six years' service on March 6, 1905, but it was not practicable to examine him until April 3, 1905, and his commission was not issued as chief boatswain until April 14, 1905. The Comptroller of the Treasury decided he was not entitled to pay as chief boatswain until April 14. The Court of Claims held that under the provision of the Revised Statutes granting increase of pay to an officer from the date when he would have been entitled to pay had he been examined and found qualified, it cannot be refused in this case, since Boatswain Doyle's failure to be examined in time was without fault on his part. This case is of importance as affecting a number of officers in the Navy whose promotion is authorized after a fixed time, and is not dependent upon the existence of vacancies by the promotion of officers of higher rank.

A somewhat similar decision was made in favor of Franklin P. Williams, who was given a commission on April 26, 1900, to take rank from July 8, 1903, to fill a vacancy in the grade of passed assistant paymaster, for which another officer had been examined and not found qualified. This accounted for the long delay in issuing the commission. The Court of Claims held that under the order of the President directing that the additional pay officers authorized by the Act of March 3, 1903, should all be passed assistant paymasters a vacancy occurred when the total number was not equal



to fifty-six, consequently the Act of June 27, 1874, applied to the case, giving pay from the date of the vacancy.

In the case of Walter F. Smith, second leader of the Marine Band, the court held that the absence of any statute giving commutation of quarters deprived him of any right to claim it on account of the refusal of quarters in kind.

In all these cases, with the exception of that of Paymaster Williams, the claimants were represented by King and King, of Washington, and the interests of the Government were defended by Mr. Frederick DeC. Faust. Mr. Williams was represented by Mr. H. J. Pack.

A decision of widespread interest to officers of the Marine Corps and Army who have served in Porto Rico and Hawaii since June 12, 1906, was made by the Court of Claims on the 1st inst. Capt. N. P. Vulte, U.S.M.C., as a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps was on duty in Porto Rico from June 27, 1908, to Nov. 9, 1909. Under the Act of June 30, 1902, ten per cent. increase was given to commissioned officers serving beyond the limits of the United States, but in making the appropriation in 1906 and 1907 Congress put in an exception in the appropriation, of service in Porto Rico and Hawaii. That exception did not appear in the later appropriation acts, but the Act of May 11, 1908, which increased the pay of the Army, provided that increase of pay for service beyond the limits of the States shall be as now provided by law. The Court of Claims held that the Act of 1902 was a permanent provision of law and that it was re-enacted by the Act of 1908. For that reason it was decided that officers of the Marine Corps serving in Porto Rico and Hawaii were entitled to ten per cent. increase, notwithstanding the lack of an appropriation. This decision does not in terms apply to the Army, but undoubtedly it will be extended to Army officers similarly on duty. It is not certain that it applies to any service prior to May 11, 1908, but its reasoning would seem to be applicable to all service from July 1, 1906, when payment of ten per cent. increase for such service ceased. It probably also will affect the rates of naval officers on shore duty in Porto Rico and Hawaii, and doubtless will include an addition of twenty per cent. to enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps on duty in the same place. The Attorney General has not yet considered the question whether an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Ninety days is allowed for that purpose. This claim was argued in the Court of Claims by King and King, of Washington, and the Government was defended by Frederick DeC. Faust, of the Department of Justice.

#### TO ABOLISH REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The report of the commission on the Revenue Cutter Service represents a detailed investigation of the history, organization and activities of this branch of the government service and its relation to other services. The conclusion is reached that all of the duties now being performed by this service can be performed with equal efficiency by other services and that a great economy will result by having these duties so performed. The commission accordingly recommends that the service be abolished as a distinct organization; that its equipment be distributed among other services requiring the use of marine craft; and that provision be made for the performance of the work now being done by it by such other services.

With these fundamental recommendations of the commission I am in full accord, and I recommend that the necessary action be enacted to put them into effect.

At the present time the Revenue Cutter Service is organized as a naval establishment. The country is, in effect, maintaining two navies, and is using one of these navies for the performance of duties of a civil character. The maintenance of two separate naval establishments entails unnecessary expense and is not in the interest of either efficiency or economy. In so far as the duties of the Revenue Cutter Service are of a naval character, or are such as can readily be performed by the regular naval establishment, they should be performed by such establishment; in so far as they are of a purely civil character, use should be made of services organized and conducted upon a civil basis.

In respect to the distribution of the equipment and duties of the Revenue Cutter Service among other branches of the Government, the recommendation of the commission looks to the transfer to the Navy Department of the vessels which are adapted to deep-sea cruising, and the discharge by the naval establishment of most of the duties now performed by the Revenue Cutter Service upon the high seas. In memoranda submitted on the report of the commission, copies of which are submitted with such report, on the one hand the Secretary of the Navy raises the question as to whether these duties can be performed by the regular naval establishment without detracting it from its military efficiency, while on the other hand the Secretary of Commerce and Labor raises the question whether certain of these duties cannot be performed by the lighthouse service if that service is provided with vessels suitable for the purpose.

In view of these suggestions, I recommend that, in the enactment of legislation providing for the abolition of the Revenue Cutter Service, provision be made for the transfer of all the vessels and equipment of the Revenue Cutter Service from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce and Labor; that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be directed to assign such vessels and equipment to the Lighthouse Establishment, Bureau of Fisheries and other services under his jurisdiction requiring the use of vessels, as, in his judgment, is for the best interest of the public service, and that authority be given to him to turn over to the Navy such vessels as he may find, upon investigation, not to be required by his department, and which by their character are fitted to serve as useful auxiliaries to the naval establishment.

In thus recommending that the Revenue Cutter Service as a separate establishment be abolished, I desire to make plain that such action does not carry with it the discontinuance of the rendering of any valuable and proper service now being rendered by that organization. On the contrary, I am persuaded that all such services will continue to be performed under the system recommended by me with equal or greater efficiency.

It should be noted that the adoption of the recommendation here made will result in bringing under one general administration all of the work of the government having to do with the protection of life and property at sea. This will result not only in greatly increased efficiency, but in a large saving. The Lighthouse Establishment is compelled by the nature of the work to maintain and operate a large fleet of vessels and supplementary administrative divisions, depots, inspection services, etc., to attend to matters pertaining to their business management. It is thus fully prepared to take over and operate the additional vessels that may be assigned to it and to

perform the additional duties with which it may be intrusted at an added expense that will be small in comparison with that now entailed in maintaining an independent service on a military basis.

A further benefit of no little importance that will also be secured will be that of relieving the Department of the Treasury of duties which are in no ways germane to the primary function of that department.

#### AN ARMY LEAGUE ORGANIZED.

Steps were taken toward the organization of an Army League along the lines of the Navy League at a conference held at the residence of Mr. Frederic L. Huidekoper, 1614 Eighteenth street, Washington, D.C., on April 3. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, presided over the meeting, and Mr. Huidekoper acted as secretary. A committee on temporary organization, consisting of General Oliver, Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, former Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio, Mr. Frederic L. Huidekoper and Mr. E. B. Johns, was selected. The chairman of the committee was authorized to call another meeting as soon as the committee has a plan for the temporary organization completed. It is proposed to organize branches in every state in the Union and hold a national convention at Washington early in December.

Mr. Huidekoper set forth the plans of the League in addressing the conference, when he said: "The history of the United States has never witnessed a change so sudden, so far-reaching, as that wrought by the Spanish-American War. In a few months in 1898 this country found itself transformed from a people provincial in many respects into a great world power, with a rank and recognition among the nations which it never before possessed. Americans were suddenly confronted with problems and responsibilities until then undreamed of, to which they have bent their energies with the seriousness characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race in time of crisis. Men greater than we of the present day can fully realize have understood the new responsibilities and have done herculean work in their efforts to execute the difficult tasks undertaken by the United States.

"Great possessions inevitably entail great responsibilities and great sacrifices, and not the least important of these is adequate national defense. To the needs of the American Navy our statesmen and people have responded splendidly. Thirty years ago the United States Navy presented a pathetic spectacle of weakness. To-day it ranks third among the navies of the world, and is a force of which Americans have reason to be proud. The German navy of to-day was, in a large measure, created by the efforts of the German Navy League, and it is, perhaps, not too much to say that the Navy League of the United States has, to a very marked degree, brought about the present strength and efficiency of the American Navy.

"The approaching opening of the Panama Canal will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most important events of recent years in its far-reaching effects. The protection of this canal will obviously involve the assumption of additional burdens and additional responsibilities, and its security must ultimately devolve upon our land forces. The U.S. Army and the Organized Militia are, unfortunately, at present far below the standard which the new circumstances will render necessary. But the time has come to enlist the interest of the American people in their behalf and to initiate a movement to bring them both up to the desired standard.

"The organization of an Army League, with the purpose of accomplishing, if possible, for our land forces the same admirable results already achieved for our naval forces through the instrumentality of the Navy League of the United States, is the object of this meeting."

Other speakers who addressed the meeting took a similar view of the needs of a general policy of national defense, and argued that the land forces of the country have been neglected.

#### EMPLOYERS AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The despatch of the 6th Regiment, Illinois National Guard, to riot duty at Rock Island has called to public attention one of the chief obstructions to the maintenance of the Organized Militia at a high point of efficiency. When Company D, from Oak Park, was summoned to duty some of the employers of men of this company objected to granting them leaves of absence and complained of the interference with work. In a number of cases soldiers responded to the call at considerable danger to their civil employment.

Adjutant Gen. Lewis D. Greene, Chief of Staff of the Division of Illinois, in a published letter deplored this attitude of employers, and made a plea for a more patriotic stand on the part of business men who have state soldiers in their establishments. He asserted that this same mental attitude frequently is found whenever men of the National Guard are turned out for service, either for summer encampments or for public service in protecting life and property.

The Chicago Inter Ocean, commenting on this letter of Colonel Greene, says that, in these days when the Constitution and representative government are assailed on every hand and when the air is tainted with revolutionary doctrines and bombs and dynamite are used to further the ends of rioters, no employer can say that he will not be the next to need the protection of the National Guard. It asks whether employers are wise in placing obstructions in the way of its efficiency and whether selfish motives, if not patriotism or common sense, should not teach them otherwise. Employers forget that, while they may consider the National Guard only the second line in the scheme of national defense, it is the first line of defense of life and property within state boundaries, and it ought to be respected as such.

A high state of preparedness on its part should be the concern of every patriotic employer, as it should be of every citizen, whether employer or not. The Inter Ocean then makes a remark that is worthy of serious consideration when it says: "A more intimate knowledge on the part of business men of the nature of the work and duties of the Guardsmen is a patriotic duty they owe themselves. A little investigation on their part would make them more generous in their attitude than were those Oak Park business men."

It is unfortunately true that too many of our business men know too little about the National Guard. They see the state soldiers almost only when on parade in the street or in the armory, and naturally come to believe that service in the Militia is largely beer and skittles and wearing a uniform. If they knew from practical experience the amount of time members of the Guard are obliged to give to their military duties, the frequent sense of monotony that creeps into the repetition of their drills and other work, the haste with which they often have to leave their work, hasten home and

bolt their meals in order to reach the armory in time for drill or parade, they would understand the large measure of sacrifice which young men make in joining the state forces and in doing what they can to make them worthy representatives of the power and majesty of the commonwealth. We know of no employer of labor, who has himself been a member of the National Guard in his earlier years, that fails to do all he can to help his men to perform their military duties, and we believe that every employer, unless hopelessly cantankerous, would do likewise if similarly acquainted at first hand with the hard work which falls to the state soldier.

#### NEW SYSTEM OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

With the permission of the War Department a new system of small-arms practice for the New York National Guard has been prescribed, which is the outcome of experiments conducted at the School of Musketry of the U.S. Army at Monterey, Cal., by the board of Army officers appointed to revise the Small-arms Firing Regulations of the Army. This system is based on the one recommended to be used in the Army in 1913, and through the efforts of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer of New York, arrangements were made to have the new system of practice tried by the New York National Guard this year, with a few minor changes. The report of the Army board, however, has not yet been approved by the War Department.

The new system of practice is divided into two courses, viz., that of instruction practice and record practice. The first of the instruction practice is on the bull's-eye target known as target A, at which five shots standing and five shots kneeling will be fired at 200 yards, and five shots sitting and five shots prone at 300 yards.

Next five shots each will be fired at 500 and 600 yards in the prone position on target B, which is also a bull's-eye target. There is no time limit to the above shooting.

The next practice will also be slow fire, but on target D, which is a black silhouette, representing a soldier in a prone position. At this target five shots will be fired kneeling at 200 yards, five shots each prone at 300 and 500 yards, and five shots prone at 600 yards from a sand bag rest.

The third course of instruction practice will also be on target D, but there will be a time limit for the firing. At 200 yards kneeling from standing ten shots must be fired in one minute and thirty seconds. At 300 yards prone from standing ten shots must be fired in one minute and forty seconds. At 500 yards prone ten shots must be fired in one minute and fifty seconds, and at 600 yards ten shots must be fired prone from a sand bag rest in two minutes. At the latter range two sighting shots are allowed.

The battle sight will be used at all ranges under 600 yards. In firing with the sand bag rest either the back of the hand or the rifle must be on the sand bag.

The qualification course is next taken up, and is exactly the same as the timed fire on target D, given just above. Some of the details for the firing in this course are as follows: At all ranges in timed fire firing is from a full clip, except the two sighting shots at 600 yards, and the second clip must be taken from the belt. In case a clip breaks cartridges must be loaded singly.

Men will be marched to 200 yards, and when the signal for firing is given the targets will appear for one minute, during which time the men will endeavor to fire the ten shots allotted. At the end of the minute the target will disappear, and the men will then proceed to 300 yards and then to 500 yards and fire their ten shots at each of the ranges in the time mentioned above. The men will next proceed to the 600 yards' range, where they will use the peep sight over the sand bags. These bags are about thirty-six inches long by thirty inches wide, loosely filled. Each man will thus fire forty shots all told for record, and the highest possible score than can be made is 200 points. The value of shots on target D are as follows: The space, the width of the figure and between it and the bottom of the target counts four; between the figure and the line following its contour and eleven inches counts three, and the balance of the target two. Hits in the figure will count five. A man must make 166 points to be an expert, 154 to be sharpshooter, and 130 points to be a marksman. Only one trial for qualification will be allowed, and a man must shoot his entire string of forty shots. There will be no qualifications for records beyond 600 yards.

The old grade of distinguished expert has been discarded, and the grades of qualification are now expert, sharpshooter and marksman.

Long distance practice for sharpshooters and experts only will be at 1,000 yards, two strings of ten shots each, in the prone position. Every effort will be made to teach men the effect of wind, light and temperature and the value of small changes in elevation and windage at long range.

For the Coast Artillery the conditions of shooting are slightly modified.

#### MARINE CORPS RIFLE MATCHES.

The following is the result of the third interpost gallery match for teams of the U.S. Marine Corps:

Order.	Post.	Total.	High Man and Total.	
1.	Annapolis .....	1739	Lord .....	187
2.	Boston Barracks .....	1723	Siebold .....	187
3.	Puget Sound .....	1661	Miller .....	185
4.	Navy Yard, D.C. ....	1626	Thompson .....	176
5.	Norfolk .....	1616	Moore .....	172
6.	Mare Island .....	1573	Martin .....	173
7.	Philadelphia .....	1564	Spielberger .....	179
8.	Washington .....	1531	Arnold .....	173
9.	Port Royal .....	1517	Boyd .....	166
10.	New York .....	1463	Harrison .....	156
11.	Charleston .....	1461	Davis .....	174
12.	N. P., Boston .....	1251	Ludes .....	161

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Certain marines stationed in the Philippines ordered to shore duty as part of an expeditionary force were not landed, but the Comptroller decides that as their passage to China was incidental to their shore duty in the Philippines they are entitled to the 10 and 20 per cent. additional pay during the entire period of their service in this China duty from the time they left the Philippines.

The Auditor disallowed the claim of R. H. Woods, paymaster, U.S.N., for sea pay during the period between the reporting of his relief on the U.S.S. Delaware, Nov. 15, 1911, and his final detachment, Nov. 25, 1911. The Comptroller overrules this decision, holding that the sea service was not completed until the date of his final detachment, the character of his service not altered by the reporting of his relief nine days



## AVIATION NOTES.

In response to a request from Col. E. Z. Steever, U.S.A., as to the passage of an aeroplane declared for export into Mexico, apparently for use by the rebel army, he was informed that the practicability of aeroplanes had been developed to such an extent that they undoubtedly could be utilized for military purposes. Accordingly the customs authorities were notified to reject it under the provisions of the President's proclamation prohibiting the shipment of war material into Mexico. Two monoplanes, which were shipped from England, were seized by the Italian authorities at Luino, Italy, and sent to Rome in the belief that they were intended for the Turkish army.

The U.S. Government has applied for a patent on what, it is believed, will be a practical compass for the navigation of an airship either in fog or at sea. It is the invention of Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N., who is detailed to Chicago for the aviation work of the Navy. "This instrument," said Captain Chambers, "deserves special attention for the aid it will give to safe flying. Cecil Grace would have appreciated it in his fatal Channel flight, and the Italian aviator who started for Sicily and fetched up at Gorgona would have reached his destination with such an instrument to guide him."

The gun invented by Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., to be used to arm military aeroplanes, is to be made one of the features of the "Aero Salon" to be held at the New Grand Central Palace, in New York city, May 9 to 18.

Calbraith P. Rodgers, the aviator who last summer made the journey by aeroplane from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and was the first man to cross the continent in air flight, was almost instantly killed at Long Beach, Cal., on April 3, when his biplane fell from a height of 200 feet and buried him beneath the wreck, his neck being broken and his body badly mangled by the engine of the machine. Rodgers had been making daily flights and had taken up with him many passengers, both men and women. In his fatal flight he had scattered a flock of sea gulls near the water and had done other things in his usual care-free spirit when his machine got beyond his control and crashed to the earth on the edge of the surf line. He was lifted from the wreck unconscious and died on his way to the hospital. Young Rodgers was one of the most popular members of the Aero Club of America and the news of his untimely death was received with expressions of profound regret by officials of the club. After his epoch-making trip across the continent he was the guest of the club and received a gold medal from the enthusiastic members. The singular thing about his death is that it was he that advanced the theory of "etheral asphyxiation" due to the rarefied air in the pockets of the upper air strata. This atmospheric condition, he believed, lulled a man into semi-consciousness in which he lost control of his machine. It was this, he always thought, that had caused the death of Hoxsey, Johnstone, Ely, Moisant and others; yet he himself did not seem to be made any more cautious by his discovery of this danger. Rodgers started in his cross-continent flight at Sheepshead Bay, New York, on Sept. 17, 1911, and arrived at Long Beach, Cal., on Dec. 10, making the journey by way of Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. His longest flight in a single day was 230 miles, from Kansas City, Mo., to Vinita, Okla. His longest sustained flight was 133 miles. The uncle of the dead aviator was Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, U.S.N., retired, and his cousin, Lieut. John Rodgers, U.S.N., is detailed to the naval aviation training camp at San Diego, Cal. Rodgers is the twenty-second American aviator to lose his life. His father was the late Capt. C. P. Rodgers, of the 5th U.S. Cav., who was killed in 1878 by lightning while in his tent at Fort Russell, Wyo. Lieutenant Rodgers was born after his father's death. His mother was a Miss Chambers, of Pittsburgh. She is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Albert Pease, on Long Island.

The German aviator Kleine, while making a flight at Dusseldorf on March 26, fell from a height of 300 feet and was killed. The aviator's wife and child witnessed the accident.

Gustave Hamel, the aviator, with a woman passenger, Miss Mary Davis, flew from London to Paris on April 2, the flight over the Channel being begun at an altitude of 2,000 feet. The flight was begun at 9:38 a. m. and Paris was reached at 5:55 p. m.

To enable Germany to keep pace with France in the development of aeronautics, according to a Berlin press despatch, the German Aeronautical Union opened a subscription list on April 3 to provide for a national aerial fleet. The union represents all the aero clubs in Germany and the project was greeted with enthusiasm. The fund will be used to build both dirigibles and aeroplanes.

## THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

The Atlantic Fleet on its annual battle practice has been encountering rough weather. Under fairly good conditions the individual ship practice of the Second Division took place on April 1, and the Fourth Division was able to conduct its individual ship practice on the following day. On April 3, however, strong winds and rough seas played havoc with the target rafts. Eight were stranded, three were blown outside of Cape Henry. All of them will probably be recovered, but the ships and tugs had spent the entire day in tracing and securing them. It will require several days to repair them all. Torpedo practice was planned for April 5, and it is hoped to resume the target practice by April 6.

## ATLANTIC FLEET SPRING PROGRAM.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, U.S.N., Aid for Operations, has prepared a program of work for the Atlantic Fleet, from April 15, 1912, to May 5, 1913, and the program has been approved by Secretary of the Navy Meyer. At the conclusion of the battle practice now taking place on the Southern Drill Ground the ships will go on April 15 to their home yards for docking, to remain until May 1.

From May 1 to July 1 the fleet will hold maneuvers under division commanders, with Narragansett Bay and Cape Cod Bay as bases. The squadrons will interchange bases at the discretion of the commander-in-chief. Both squadrons will visit Annapolis on June 6 to take on board the midshipmen. Elementary torpedo practice will be included in the exercises, besides mining work, towing, divisional and squadron tactics and steaming trials for the vessels that did not have them at Guantanamo.

The entire fleet will assemble in Narragansett Bay for general exercises on July 1, remaining at this work until Aug. 25, when the fleet will leave for Hampton Roads and the Southern Drill Grounds to prepare for and carry out elementary practice after landing the midshipmen at Annapolis on Aug. 29.

The fleet will assemble again in Narragansett Bay

Sept. 15 for general exercises and experimental torpedo practice until Oct. 15. The vessels will then go to their home yards for a fifteen-day docking period. Elementary target practice and steaming trials will begin on Nov. 1 and continue until Nov. 15. Divisional cruising will then be undertaken, to end on Dec. 15, when the vessels will go to their home yards for the Christmas holidays to give officers and men shore leave. The vessels will leave the yards on Jan. 5, 1913, and will engage in a war game en route for Guantanamo Bay, arriving there on Jan. 12 for general exercises, battle torpedo practice, torpedo defense practice, night firing and small-arms firing.

When the fleet leaves Guantanamo on March 25, 1913, for Hampton Roads another war game will be fought out en route. The fleet will arrive in the Roads on April 1. The ships will be based at Hampton Roads until April 20, 1913, to prepare for and hold day battle target practice on the Southern Drill Grounds. From April 20 to May 5, 1913, the ships will go to the home yards for docking.

## REPAIR PERIODS ATLANTIC FLEET.

According to the overhaul schedule for battleships of the Atlantic Fleet there will be an increase in the repair periods from two and one-half to three months effective July 1. The Department announces the following contemplated overhaul and repair schedule for the fleet: Period April 15-June 30—Virginia at Boston, Michigan at New York, Connecticut at Philadelphia, and continuation of work on Idaho, and Vermont at Norfolk.

Period beginning July 1 (date of completion to be determined later)—Georgia at Boston, North Dakota at New York, Minnesota at Philadelphia, and South Carolina at Norfolk.

Period beginning Oct. 1, 1912—New Jersey at Boston, Wyoming at New York (sight installation), Missouri at Philadelphia, and Louisiana at Norfolk.

Period beginning Jan. 1, 1913—Rhode Island at Boston, Arkansas at New York (sight installation), Ohio at Philadelphia, and New Hampshire at Norfolk.

If the Arkansas is delivered in October or November, 1912, the Delaware will be scheduled for overhaul at New York during the period beginning Jan. 1, 1913.

It may be assumed that the assignments under I. and II. periods, herein referred to, are fixed.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Five candidates for commissions in the Navy Medical Corps will take the examination on April 15.

Sixteen members of the Fourth Class of the Naval Academy have recently been re-examined by the Surgeon General of the Navy.

The Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, has shifted his flag from the Rainbow to the Saratoga.

The China Squadron, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, has been organized, consisting of the following vessels: Rainbow (flagship), Callao, Elcano, Helena, Monterey, Piscataqua, Quirós, Samar, Villalobos, and Wilmington.

The Maine has relieved the Lancaster as the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

The U.S.S. Atlanta was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., on March 23, 1912.

The U.S.S. North Carolina has been ordered placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on April 20, 1912.

The U.S.S. Birmingham has been ordered placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on April 20, 1912.

The U.S.S. Salem has been ordered placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on April 20, 1912, the U.S.S. Wabash being retained in commission until that date.

Three members of the crew of the U.S. torpedoboat destroyer Paul Jones have been officially commended by Secretary Meyer for bravery displayed during a recent explosion on that vessel. Two of these, Gus Smerick and John J. Eberlein, entered the fire room immediately after the explosion and groping their way through the hot steam "spewed up" the blowers. The third, S. A. Goodson, descended into the fire room, turned on the blower and crawling around a boiler rescued a shipmate who was lying on the floor.

The U.S.S. McKee has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., as soon as possible.

The U.S.S. Cushing and the U.S.S. Ericsson have been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., as soon as possible.

The U.S.S. Lancaster was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on March 31, 1912.

The torpedoboat destroyer Henley, named after Capt. Robert Henley, commander of the Eagle in the battle of Lake Champlain, was launched April 3, 1912, from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass. Miss Constance Henley Kane, of New York, a great-granddaughter of Captain Henley, christened the vessel. The Henley has a displacement of 742 tons and an estimated horsepower of 12,000.

The New York public marine training ship Newport will start May 1 on a cruise to Europe, Bermuda and Madeira. The Newport will be in Stockholm during the Olympic games. The vessel will go from New York city to Glen Cove, thence to New London, Conn.; Plymouth, England; Christiania, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Gravesend, Plymouth, Madeira, Bermuda, New London, Glen Cove and back to this city, where it is expected the Newport will arrive Oct. 4. Comdr. E. H. Tillman, U.S.N., is in command of the vessel.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Brooklyn, N.Y., are displaying much interest in the case of Joe Howard, who was recently laid off at the navy yard, under the operation of the new efficiency law regarding service in the yard. Howard, who was the oldest sailmaker in the employ of the Department, has served half a century in the yard, except the time when he was away with the 59th Regiment of New York Militia during the Civil War, and it is claimed by his friends that, as a veteran, he is entitled to consideration over those who have no war record. Yard officials, however, say that the law regarding veterans holds when men are being employed, but that the efficiency ruling supersedes it when it comes to reducing the force. Howard's case is by no means an exceptional one, and the Grand Army of the Republic has taken the matter up with the determination of finding out just where its members stand in relation to the government service.

The statement of Seth Nichols, a former seaman of the U.S. Navy, that he murdered Dr. Helene Knabe in Indianapolis, Ind., on Oct. 23, 1911, was contradicted April 3 by Comdr. John K. Robison, of the U.S.S. Dixie, who said in a wireless message that Nichols was aboard the Dixie on that date. Nichols is now at Portsmouth, N.H., and insists that he deserted from the Dixie. The records of the vessel show that he was not on shore

leave on either Oct. 23 or 24 and that he was discharged on Dec. 20 last for conduct prejudicial to the Service.

In the report of the minority of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on the question of relieving United States ships engaged in the coastwise trade from the payment of toll charges in using the Panama Canal (H.R. 21969), importance is given to the remission of tolls in the case of United States ships of war. Although the Hay-Pauncefote treaty provides that "the canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of perfect equality," the report holds that the bill is inconsistent in expressly reserving the right of the United States Government to pass its own ships through the canal without the payment of any tolls. The minority expresses its "inability to see the logic or consistency of the position of the majority that free tolls to ships of commerce would be a violation of the treaty, but that free tolls to ships of war would not be a violation. The report takes the figures of Colonel Goethals to show that the cost of maintaining and operating the canal, including cost of sanitation and civil government, will not exceed \$4,000,000. It is hoped to realize a profit from the sale of supplies to bring this figure down to about \$3,500,000. Taking the tonnage of ships passing through the canal in a year as about 10,500,000, as computed by Prof. Emory R. Johnson, the Government canal traffic expert, at a toll of \$1 a net ton, the total annual revenue in 1915 would be \$10,500,000. Subtracting the U.S. coastwise traffic, about 1,160,000 tons, we would still have a revenue of \$9,340,000, more than double the operating expenses with the tonnage constantly increasing. Therefore the fear that the remission of tolls to coastwise traffic might add a burden to the taxpayer in compelling appropriations to maintain the canal, the report holds, is groundless. The minority contend that nearly all the opposition to the freeing of coastwise commerce from tolls comes from the Middle West, where it is "erroneously believed" that any reductions in freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard will give the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic coast cities an advantage over the cities of the Middle West. The report of the majority relieving from tolls only the vessels of the Government of the United States and the government of Panama, and the Panama Railroad Company, the minority say, is an interpretation in advance of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty that may return some day to plague us sorely. The report of the minority considers the canal as "primarily conceived as a military necessity." The present difference of opinion as to the scope of the clause in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty setting forth that the "canal shall be free and open to the vessels of all nations observing these rules on terms of perfect equality, so there shall be no discrimination in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise," indicates that the ambiguity may cause trouble in the fixing of tolls.

The report of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., on Palmyra Island, has been received at the Navy Department. This island is claimed by both England and the United States. The report is the fruit of a cruise of the U.S.S. West Virginia from Honolulu last February. It was established that about fifty-two islets belong to the United States and that neither Great Britain nor any other Power has properly established a claim to them. Palmyra Island is about 1,000 miles southwest of Honolulu and ninety miles from Fanning Island. Although proclaimed part of Hawaii in 1882, it was annexed by Great Britain in 1889, and because of this information, which only recently reached the Navy Department, an investigation was set on foot. The West Virginia reached an anchorage off the western part of the island on Feb. 20, 1912, and remained two days. The island was divided into seven sections and explored by that number of parties, commanded by the following officers: Lieut. R. L. Ghormley, Ensign R. K. Turner, Lieut. (J.G.) F. L. Reichmuth, Midshipman H. B. Gilbert, Ensign H. C. Train and Lieut. (J.G.) C. G. Davy. Other officers participating in the explorations were 2d Lieut. L. W. Hoyt, U.S.M.C., and Midshipmen F. Welden, H. F. Kingman, D. O. Thomas, J. A. Logan, O. O. Hagen and F. B. Melendy and Asst. Surg. R. Cuthbertson. "The results are definite," says the report, "in making it clear that no flagpole, notice board, monument, cairn, or any other surface object indicating an endeavor to claim sovereignty on the part of any nation exists on the island." A piece of a Japanese newspaper was found with writing on it as on a label with black ink and a marking brush. Translated the writing read: "This case contains ammunition. May 7." Oil cans, some Japanese wooden shoes and a few other articles were picked up, but nothing to establish a claim to sovereignty was seen. Several huts, one with a corrugated iron roof, were found.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

## LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:  
Vulcan, arrived April 2 at Boston, Mass.  
Osceola, arrived April 3 at Preston, Cuba.  
Patterson, sailed April 3 from Charleston, S.C., for Pensacola, Fla.  
Albany, sailed April 3 from Amoy, China, for Olongapo, P.I.  
Abarenda, arrived March 31 at Shanghai, China.  
Glacier, arrived April 2 at San Francisco, Cal.  
Petrel, sailed April 3 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Mobile, Ala.  
Washington, sailed April 4 from Port au Prince, Haiti, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Cyclops, sailed April 3 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va.  
Alexander, sailed April 3 from Olongapo, P.I., for Guam.  
Tallahassee, sailed April 4 from Norfolk, Va., for Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay.  
Castine, Severn, Tonopah, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, arrived April 3 at Yorktown, Va.  
Patterson, sailed from Key West for Pensacola April 5.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 2, 1912.  
Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Ferdinand L. Reichmuth to be a lieutenant from Oct. 17, 1911, to fill a vacancy.  
The following ensigns to be lieutenants (J.G.) from Feb. 12, 1912, upon the completion of three years' service as ensigns:  
Frank R. King, Jacob H. Klein, jr., Roy P. Emrich, Walter



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F. Lafrenz, George C. Logan, Richard E. Cassidy, David S. H. Howard, Francis D. Pryor and Ralph B. Morner. Bttn. Albert Seeckts to be a chief boatswain from Feb. 23, 1912, upon the completion of six years' service as a boatswain.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 29.—Lieuts. (J.G.) P. H. McCrary, A. A. Corwin, B. H. Bruce and J. B. Earle commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) from Feb. 12, 1912.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. E. Ryder detached naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Asiatic Station. Chaplain E. E. McDonald to navy yard, New York, N.Y. Chief Bttn. Frederick Meyer detached Kansas, granted sick leave two months.

Paymr. Clerk C. E. Rappoie appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARCH 30.—Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Fewel detached Lancaster; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., connection property accounts of Lancaster.

Paymr. Clerk F. R. Tuck appointment as a paymaster's clerk revoked.

APRIL 1.—Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson to command China Squadron temporarily.

P.A. Surg. G. S. Hathaway to naval hospital, Boston, Mass. P.A. Surg. B. H. Dorsey detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to Camp Elliott, Canal Zone.

Asst. Surg. J. G. Ziegler detached Camp Elliott, Canal Zone; to home, wait orders.

Pay Dir. Reah Frazer detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Navy Pay Office, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Insp. W. J. Littell detached Navy Pay Office, New York, N.Y.; to general inspector of the Pay Corps.

Paymr. W. B. Izard detached general inspector of the Pay Corps; wait orders.

Paymr. Jonathan Brooks detached assistant to inspector of Provisions and Clothing Depot; to paymaster of yard, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Bttn. Frank Leppert detached Maine; to Uncas.

Bttn. E. W. Hill detached Denver; to Fortunate.

Gun. Arthur Rogier placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 25, 1912.

Paymr. Clerk G. W. Masterton appointment as a paymaster's clerk revoked.

APRIL 2.—Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Falconer to receiving ship, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. G. M. Baum to receiving ship, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Ensign F. J. Wille detached Pennsylvania; to St. Louis.

Paymr. E. E. Goodhue detached Wabash; to receiving ship, pay office, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Bttn. John Danner detached Maine; to command Uncas.

Bttn. T. F. Greene detached Hancock; to Fish Hawk.

Mach. P. P. Noel detached Panther; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

Paymr. Clerk F. R. Tuck appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Mate Gustav Johnson detached Fortune; to Independence.

APRIL 3.—Capt. H. A. Field detached inspector Sixth Lighthouse District; to command Tennessee.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Cronan to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., connection fitting out Jonett, and to command when placed in commission.

Ensign W. N. Richardson, Jr., detached Paducah; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. S. Hoen to naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Passed Asst. Paymr. F. W. Holt to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Bttn. W. J. Drummond detached command Uncas; to Baltimore.

Bttn. D. F. Mead detached Uncas; to Olympia.

Chief Carp. A. W. Jones detached navy yard, Puget Sound; Wash.; to Philadelphia.

Paymr. Clerk T. F. Nolan resignation as a paymaster's clerk accepted. To take effect April 8, 1912.

Paymr. Clerk Herman Robinson appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty settle accounts paymaster of yard, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerk H. E. Brown appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty Mississippi.

Note.—The midshipmen nominated for promotion to ensigns, whose names appeared in our issue of March 16, page 896, have all been commissioned.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 28.—Capt. F. S. Wiltse detached Marine Barracks, Key West, and await orders.

Second Lieut. S. N. Raynor detached U.S.S. Virginia, to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, and granted two months' sick leave.

MARCH 29.—Second Lieut. M. B. Humphrey detached Marine Barracks, Washington, to U.S.S. Virginia.

M.C.O. 4 (Series 1912), MARCH 26, 1912, U.S.M.C.

Hereafter when commanding officers of posts of the Marine Corps, commanding officers of marine detachments, or non-commissioned officers in charge of marine detachments effect the transfer of detachments exceeding five men, the post to which they are transferred will be notified, by letter or telegram, a reasonable time in advance of their arrival, giving the number of men in the detachment, the date, hour, and place of probable arrival.

W. P. BIDDLE, Major General, Commandant.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

Lieut. W. A. Wiley, commanding the revenue cutter Acushnet, stationed at Woods Hole, Mass., proceeded on March 30 to Hyannis, Mass., to render assistance to a two-masted schooner ashore to the eastward of Bishop and Clark's Light-house. She was the schooner David K. Aiken, of Greensport, N.Y., full of water, with most of her sails lost in the southerly storm of March 29, and her rudder had unshipped.

The cutter pumped her out by means of the steam suction hose and towed her to Stage Harbor. The Acushnet picked up the schooner's yawlbout about six miles southeast of Bishop and Clark's Lighthouse and carried it to Woods Hole to be held subject to the order of the master of the Aiken.

On the same date, March 30, while cruising to westward in Nantucket Sound, the Acushnet rendered assistance to the five-masted schooner Elizabeth Palmer, aground about one mile eastward of Cross Rip Lightship. The Acushnet worked her off the bottom and towed her two miles to the eastward at the request of her master.

Capt. Horace B. West, commanding the revenue cutter Yamacraw, stationed at Savannah, Ga., reports under date of March 29 that at about 5:15 p.m., March 28, William F. Watt, master of the Haytian gunboat Ferrier, came on board the Yamacraw and reported that the crew of the Ferrier had mutinied. The master requested that an armed guard be sent on board the Ferrier to restore and maintain order. An armed

force of eighteen, officers, warrant, petty officers and men, in charge of 1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway, was sent on board the Ferrier. The mutinous crew were summoned and their grievances heard. They were informed that the facts would be laid before the proper authorities at Washington, and that they would be required to wait until action could be taken by the Haytian minister. They were told that, pending action by the minister they would be required to obey the captain's orders and conduct themselves in an orderly manner; this they agreed to do.

At the request of the master an armed guard was kept on board the Ferrier during the night to maintain order. In accordance with Department telegram of March 24, guard was continued on Ferrier until further instructions from the Department. On March 28 the crew were paid and discharged and the incident closed. The guard was removed on receipt of Department telegram of March 29.

The following nomination was sent to the Senate April 4: To be engineer-in-chief of the Revenue Cutter Service: Charles Albert McAllister, a reappointment.

#### ARTILLERY DETACHMENT'S SMOKER.

West Point, N.Y., April 2, 1912.

Over 500 persons, including the detachment commander, Capt. Manus McCloskey, and other officers, attended the Military Academy Field Artillery Detachment's smoker on Wednesday evening last in the barracks gymnasium. Vaudeville sketches, boxing and wrestling bouts were presented.

Charland sang taking, popular songs; Warren and Zieman gave an amusing skit entitled "The New Chaffeur"; Sharpe appeared in Hebrew monologue. Lieb and Company gave an amusing sketch entitled "The New Recruit," portraying the perplexities of a tenderfoot joining the Army. Brouse was a good black-face. Kern gave a fine exhibition of fancy dancing. Private Davis, of the Ordnance, did some wonderful feats with the sword, at which he is an expert. Tufts and Shull were good in funny sayings.

In the first boxing bout of four rounds, Siems, Artillery, won from "Kid" Wilhelm, of Orange, N.J. Tyler, Artillery, bested Rafferty, of the Army Service, in four rounds, although they were evenly matched. "Kid" Cohen, a long-limbed boxer from Orange, N.J., defeated Mulvihill, Artillery, in six rounds.

In the wrestling Brindle got the decision over Stocks, with two falls out of three. The big number was between Hough, Artillery, and an unknown, of England. After 19 minutes 25 seconds, Hough had to give up to save his arm, as the unknown had a hammerlock. A clever little incident, was the marching on the stage of the white uniformed waiters, who sang "How Dry I Am." Cigars, pipes, tobacco and refreshments were served to the guests. J. F. Delaney refereed all bouts. Following was the executive staff: Master of ceremonies, E. C. Braig; musical director, H. Faulda; stage manager, J. W. Tufts; assistant stage manager, M. J. Kelley; costumer, F. C. Slack; property manager, J. Mary; assistant property manager, G. Dixon; chief electrician, W. J. Bradshaw; assistant electricians, F. P. Gillick and N. W. Pinney; referees, T. Jenkins, J. F. Delaney. Committee: C. E. Hewett, A. Bravo, S. Katzman, J. Hough, J. G. Hall, H. C. Lieb, T. Fowler, J. Fell and William Doerr.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 3, 1912.

Capt. J. R. Lindsey gave a dinner last Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Tate, Lieut. and Mrs. S. M. Rumbough and Lieut. and Mrs. George Patten, Jr.

An unusually large crowd attended the drill Friday afternoon. Among those present was Lieutenant Schroeder, of the 20th Hussars, who was afterwards entertained at tea by Lieut. and Mrs. Rumbough, who had a few guests in informally. Capt. Warren Dean was also host at tea Friday after the drill.

Mrs. S. M. Rumbough has her two small brothers, Messrs. Colgate, of New York, as her guests. Saturday most all the officers in the post attended the West Point dinner at the New Willard. Mrs. Rumbough was hostess at dinner the same evening for Mrs. Patten, Miss Garrard and Miss Russell. Mrs. Barnett had Mrs. Rumbough's small brothers and several other boys as her guests at dinner Friday afternoon. Mrs. Leonard Wood entertained a number of children from Fort Myer and Washington at a birthday party in honor of her daughter, Luileca.

The garrison school for officers closed on Friday, March 29. Lieut. Col. F. O. Johnson left for Fort Riley on Saturday to take the field officers' course. Capt. H. C. Smith has been detailed as regimental quartermaster, vice Capt. W. W. Whit-side. The outdoor organization drills started on Monday. Capt. J. R. Lindsey is in command of this squadron of the 15th Cavalry during the absence of a major.

Mrs. F. O. Johnson was hostess at several tables of bridge Monday evening for some friends from California. Captain Dean is in New York on leave.

The quartermaster is repairing the outdoor steeplechase for the use of the officers.

Mrs. and Miss Downer, of Norfolk, Va., arrived yesterday to visit Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Downer, Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, chaperoned a large party of young people out to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carter in Green Valley, Va. An exhibition drill will be given this evening at which the members of Congress and their families are to be the guests of honor.

#### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., April 3, 1912.

Bridge has been pre-eminent during Lent. The ladies played during the past week with Mrs. McCleary and Miss Orrison, while a pretty parasol and fan, right in time with the season, were won by the successful players. A pretty dinner party was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Bartlett. Miss Kreamer, of New York, has been their house guest for the week-end.

At a ladies' luncheon given on Friday by Mrs. Alfred Mason, her out-of-post guests were Mrs. Feeter, of Fort Hamilton, Mrs. McFarland, of New York, and Mrs. Polot, of the Highlands. Mrs. James T. Bootes, wife of Captain Bootes, of the U.S. Marine, is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Rand. A matinee box party was given at the Astor to see "The Greyhound" on Saturday by Mrs. Rand, her other guests for the play being Mrs. Hall, of Fort Hamilton, Mrs. Snead, Lieut. and Mrs. McCleary, of Fort Hancock, and Major Rand. The party returned home on the evening boat.

Miss Patterson came down from New York for the hop last Friday as guest of Mrs. Moody, and a jolly dinner was given to them by the bachelors, preceding the hop. Lieut. Robert Lemmon, M.R.C., has arrived and is settling in quarters No. 1 with Lieut. John G. Borton, recently ordered here for duty. Col. and Mrs. Bartlett were guests of honor at a dinner at the "Brick House" given by Colonel Birle.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Greig are entertaining their sister, Mrs. Louis Browning, of Lowell, and Mrs. Sherbourne, of Boston. The hop on Friday evening was the largest social function of the week and brought together most of the members of both garrisons. Col. and Mrs. Barroll have arrived and moved into quarters No. 15. Capt. Lucian B. Moody has left for Fort Monroe for duty as observer at the battle practice of the Atlantic Fleet. Mrs. French has invited the ladies for bridge on Easter Monday afternoon.

#### FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., April 3, 1912.

Captain Ansell left last Monday for Washington, having spent Sunday with his family here. Mrs. Eachus, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Jenkins, left Wednesday for her home in Phoenixville, Pa. Mrs. E. Van A. Andrus, widow of General Andrus, spent Friday

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night at Fort Hamilton as guest of Col. and Mrs. White. Major Williams left last week for Fort Monroe to be present at the naval maneuvers. Major Callan spent a few days in Washington last week on official business, and to attend the dinner of the Military Academy graduates. Miss Avery, of Flushing, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer.

The ladies interested in auction bridge have formed a class which will meet Mondays with Mrs. Hess and under the instruction of Mrs. Babcock, sister of Mrs. Hess. The first meeting was held Monday. After the game Mrs. Hess had a small tea in honor of Miss Avery, Mrs. Phisterer's guest from Flushing. Others there were Mrs. Babcock, of Cranford, N.J., Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Angel, Mrs. Phisterer, Mrs. McKie, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Ansell. Monday evening was bowling night and a large number participated in the sport.

Before the departure of Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins and their small daughter, Esther, for their new home at Fort Moultrie they spent a few days as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Oldfield. On Thursday Major and Mrs. Hess entertained most delightfully at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer and Mr. and Mrs. McKie. Mrs. Wilby, of Atlanta, Ga., arrived Tuesday to spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. Jack Hayes. Miss Wood, of Rome, N.Y., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer. Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Captain Smith's niece, Miss Smith, who is visiting them. Other guests were Mrs. Pendleton and Lieutenant Gross.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 30, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Graham entertained the Post Bridge Club at its second meeting last Friday evening at their quarters, all of the officers and ladies of the post and a few guests from town being present. Twelve tables of bridge and 500 were played and a buffet supper was served. The house was gay with spring flowers, red and yellow tulips. Mr. and Mrs. David Taylor and Miss Lorene Lenry were guests from town. Prizes were won by Miss Cartwright, Mrs. Graham's sister, Capt. Robert W. Mearns and Mrs. Gullion.

Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf., will leave here next Tuesday for Washington, D.C., to participate in the tryout for a place on the rifle team to go to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, to compete in the international rifle tournament to be held there next fall. Lieutenant Wallace was given his choice by the Adjutant General to try for the Buenos Ayres team or for the rifle team to go to Stockholm, Sweden. He chose the South American experience, wishing to see that part of the world before going to Northern Europe.

Col. and Mrs. James A. Irons entertained at a delightful dinner at their quarters last Thursday—the first of a series of such affairs for the people of the garrison. The decorations were of pale pink snap dragons and yellow jonquils. The guests were Col. and Mrs. W. P. Burnham, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace's sister, Mrs. Meiklejohn, and Lieut. C. C. Early. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip G. Wrightson entertained a few friends quite informally at bridge last Tuesday evening, followed by a delicious chafing-dish supper. Mrs. D. V. Meiklejohn, of Winter Quarters, is at the post visiting Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace. Mrs. Meiklejohn is a sister of Mrs. Wallace.

#### FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., March 30, 1912.

Captain Lowe and family were called to Galveston, Texas, Sunday morning, by the serious illness of the Captain's mother, and the Captain's leave has been extended to a month.

The bowling party enjoyed a delightful lunch with Lieut. and Mrs. Degen Monday evening. Lieutenant Geary arrived Tuesday, after an extended leave in the South. Col. H. G. Sichel returned Sunday from a two weeks' trip to Philadelphia, where he was present at the death and funeral of his eldest brother. Last Friday was the quarterly field meet and the troops had a very interesting contest. There were seventeen events, out of which Troop I won nine, K three, L one, and M four. Last week three prisoners escaped from the guard house by sawing bars and leaving during the night, but they were recaptured the next day in Deadwood. The post commissary building is being improved with a new roof.

Lieut. and Mrs. Maize entertained the Bi-monthly Bridge Club on Thursday evening. Playing were Major and Mrs. Edgar, Capt. and Mrs. Gienty, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Mrs. Edwards, Captain Pinkston, Lieutenants Taulbee and Geary. After the game, Mrs. Maize served dainty refreshments. The next meeting will be with Major and Mrs. Edgar. A number of the officers and families went to Sturgis on Tuesday evening and enjoyed a fine piano recital given in the Presbyterian Church by the pupils of Miss Alleyne Archibald, of Deadwood.

The officers' bowling team was again badly beaten by the business men's team of Sturgis on Wednesday evening. Jack Degen is enjoying a new tricycle and Bennie Edgar a fine new express wagon.

One of the most interesting and instructive army functions seen this season will be the exhibition of engineering work and review by the 1st Battalion of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., in the armory, New York city, on Thursday night, April 18. This battalion will be under command of Major E. F. MacGrotty, and consist of Companies D, G, I and K. Among the engineering work to be performed will be the construction of a suspension bridge across the large drill hall reaching from gallery to gallery. The bridge will be a block long. There will also be an exhibition of pontoon building and mine work. A dance will follow the military exhibition, Commodore Foreshow, of the Naval Militia, will review,



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### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 4, 1912.

The old wooden frigate Santee, one of the best known vessels in the Navy from the fact that for years it was used as the place of confinement for midshipmen punished for infractions of the rules, began to sink Tuesday morning at her moorings at the Naval Academy wharf. The indications are that her bottom has rotted away, and it is likely that she will have to be torn up and removed. Comdr. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., took charge, and is doing what he can to preserve the vessel if possible. The sinking of the Santee began at 4 a.m., and was noticed by a marine sentry on duty on the wharf. Reveille was blown promptly and the ship's company removed all of the small articles from the ship. A quantity of stores in the hold was ruined, however. The vessel continued gradually to settle, and the chances are against saving it from destruction. Practically resting on a sand bar, the bottom has been rotting for some years, and has undergone repairs on different occasions.

The Santee was constructed just prior to the Civil War, but owing to a defect in construction was used but little. Tradition has it that the designer of the vessel had the fault pointed out to him by his own son, a mere youth, and realizing its truth shot himself on the deck of the ship. The spot where this is said to have taken place is pointed out. It is understood that the defect is that the port holes on both sides are exactly opposite, affording an open line of fire from an opposing vessel. The Santee was used as a schoolship for midshipmen when the Academy was removed to Newport during the Civil War, and came to Annapolis in 1865, when preparations for the return of the institution were under way. It continued to be used as a schoolship, but later was given permanent moorings and became the place of detention for such midshipmen as were in disgrace. For some years it has been used merely as a garrison and storehouse.

The Naval Academy received the following relics from the U.S.S. Maine: One foremast, one binocular, one chronometer, one cutlass, one electric fan, six electric fittings, one pipe, one sextant, one revolver, one rifle, one sounding machine, two whistles, one compass, one powder tank, one 10-inch shell, one 7-pound lead, one case of tools and one ship's bell. Mrs. John Hood, wife of Commander Hood, U.S.N., received a portion of a watch chain, owned by an officer, a relative, on the Maine.

Mrs. Wolfard, wife of Ensign O. L. Wolfard, U.S.N., who has been at Fort Monroe during the stay of the Atlantic Fleet, has returned to her home here. On Thursday of last week Mrs. Daniel R. Magruder, wife of Judge Magruder, gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Thum, widow of "General" Tom Thum; the Countess Magri, and Count and Baron Magri. A number of ladies from the Naval Academy were also guests. On Friday Mr. Joseph A. Murray, instructor in gymnastics, took these little people on a carriage ride and showed them the buildings of the Naval Academy and its grounds. The third and last public lecture was given on Saturday evening at the Naval Academy by Mr. Arthur Stanley Riggs, of Northport, N.Y. His subject was "Spanish Vistas." The lecture was illustrated. Governor C. M. Sulick, of Arizona, and Mrs. Sulick and their daughter, Mrs. De Witt Ramsay, widow of Major Ramsay, U.S.A., mother of Mdsn. De Witt Ramsay, left here Monday for their summer cottages at Avon-by-the-Sea, N.J.

The family of P. A. Engr. Joseph R. Wilmer, U.S.N., retired, have moved into their new home, lately purchased on South River.

Physical examinations of the members of the graduating class of the Naval Academy who failed recently at the annual tests, are now in progress at Washington.

Mrs. Loughborough, of Washington, and daughter, Miss Caroline Loughborough, are the house guests of Prof. P. J. des Garennes, of the Naval Academy, and Mme. des Garennes. Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C., has joined his wife and daughter here at the home of Mrs. Marston's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Worthington. Mrs. W. O. Stevens, wife of Professor Stevens, Naval Academy, has returned from Old Point Comfort, where she visited her aunt, Mrs. Osterhaus, wife of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N.

By the will of Mrs. Mary J. Moore, widow of Surgeon General John Moore, U.S.A., Mrs. Mary Bernard Thompson, of Annapolis, widow of Major William A. Thompson, U.S.A., receives the income, for life, on \$60,000. A fund created by the residue of Mrs. Moore's estate is placed on interest, which income will be divided among Mrs. Thompson's five daughters when they reach the age of eighteen years. When the youngest is twenty-five years old this residuary estate is to be divided among these legatees. At Mrs. Thompson's death the \$60,000 at interest for her is to be divided among her daughters. Mrs. Moore willed Lieut. John Moore Thompson, U.S.A., \$1,000.

Owing to the fact that the date conflicts with the final examinations at the Naval Academy that institution will not be able to send crews to take part in the American Henley on May 25. The crew management had obtained permission to enter at least two crews had it been scheduled to take place a week later, but this could not be arranged.

Playing a sharper game in the field and hitting the ball harder Georgetown defeated the Naval Academy at baseball Saturday afternoon by 7 to 4. Hollander's hitting in the sixth and seventh, the only innings in which the visitors scored, was a large factor in the contest. The midshipmen lost the use of several regulars on account of illness or injuries, and McGuire, who took Adams' place at shortstop, played a weak game. In the fourth inning the Navy broke the ice when Vaiden singled, stole second, took third on a balk and scored on Cochran's single. In the sixth Hollander knocked a homer to deep center after two hands were out, and McGuire's fumble gave Cogan his base. Cogan scored on Sitterding's double, and the latter crossed the plate on Daly's single. Georgetown clinched the game by scoring four

in the seventh on singles by Davis and Cogan, Hollander's double, a base on balls and Vinson's error. Two midshipmen crossed the plate in the seventh on passed balls, and the Navy made a final run in the eighth when Fisher singled and scored from first on Cochran's long hit. A fine piece of fielding was done in the eighth by Daly, the Georgetown second baseman, who after Hall's drive brought the ball down with one hand.

Columbia's baseball nine was defeated by the midshipmen here on Wednesday, 4 to 0, mainly through the visitors' inability to hit Seibert, the Navy's left-hander. The midshipmen started the first inning with a run, and mainly through Shaw's two bad errors clinched the game in the second by making a double. The last run was in the fourth, when Ferguson dropped Adams' fly, the latter taking second on Abbott's out and scoring on Vaiden's single. Dugan pitched for Columbia for five innings, and was hit freely. Gratch, who pitched the last four innings, was much more effective. In the last inning Columbia made a showing, but did not succeed in scoring though two clean hits were made, and the midshipmen encouraged them by a base on balls and a dangerous error. Sanders singled, and although Adams fumbled Shaw's grounder, Sanders was caught at second. Williams was passed and Kiendl hit a long one, on which Shaw tried to score. Fisher's fine throw caught him at the plate, and Williams died on third when Lommel fanned. The nines were:

Columbia.—Sanders, i.f.; Shaw, s.; Williams, c.; Kiendl, 1b.; Lommel, r.f.; Ferguson, c.f.; Friedricks, 3b.; Casuco, 2b.; Dugan, p.; Gratch, p. Naval Academy.—Adams, s.; Abbott, 2b.; Vaiden, 3b.; Cochran, c.; Fisher, r.f.; Hall, 1b.; Glover, i.f.; Byers, c.f.; Seibert, p.

The Navy fencers left here to-day to take part in the inter-collegiate fencing match in New York Friday and Saturday nights. The party was under command of Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Horne, U.S.N., who was accompanied by Mrs. Horne. The following were the other members of the party: Surg. J. A. Murphy, U.S.N.; Instr. F. W. Morrison, assistant coach; Trainer J. J. Murray; Swordmaster A. J. Corbesier; Asst. Swordmasters, Julien Fernon and George Heintz, jr.; Midshipman Larimer, captain; Midshipman Martin, manager; and Midshipmen Broadbent, Dodd, Dunn, Bishop, Linge, and Blandy, of the team. Lieutenant Commander Horne is the chief coach.

Entirely outplayed by the midshipmen at lacrosse this Thursday evening, Lehigh met defeat by 11 to 1. The visitors played aggressively at the start, and during the first half of the opening period the contest promised to be a fine one. The superior system of the Navy team and the work of McDonnell, Hamilton and Wiltse completely overcame Lehigh's high defense during the balance of the game. Lehigh's players used their sticks rather freely over the midshipmen's heads and bodies on several occasions, and spent a number of periods on the side lines at the request of the umpire. The Navy played one of the best games ever seen here. The Navy team were: La Mountain (c.), Hitchcock, Cuneen, Gilchrist, Little, Hamilton, Wiltse, McDonnell, Sanborn, Gray, McKee and Davis.

The Navy gymnastic team feel that they have closed a very successful season. Yale won at the fourteenth annual gymnastic meet on March 22, and the Navy notes that it won from Yale by the score of 32 to 22; Pennsylvania took second place at the meet and the Navy beat them by a score of 31 to 23; Princeton, that had the third place, was beaten by the Navy by a score of 25 to 20. The gymnastic team will lose Captain Byrd and Acting Captain Keifer this year by graduation. Midshipmen Zacharias, LaPombar and Russell will also be lost to the team by graduation. Mdsn. Norman C. Gillette has been elected captain of the team for the next season, and Mdsn. P. de V. Sleeper as manager.

### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 2, 1912.

The good weather has made it possible to start up work again on the new Academic or Science Building. The grounds adjoining the Superintendent's quarters are being graded and sodded and the plain already has a tinge of green. Everywhere about the post gardens are being prepared.

A large number of pretty girls in bright spring array came to West Point for the hop and week-end, the Saturday evening hop being a gay finish to an otherwise dull week. It was a very large hop, doubtless because most of the girls' schools and colleges have their Easter recess now. Mrs. Bethel received with Cadet Lee.

Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara have as their guests for the Easter vacation Miss Woodman, Mrs. O'Hara's cousin, of Brooklyn, and Miss Cress, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., sister of Cadet Cress. Miss Barry's guests for the hop and week-end were the Misses Treat and Butler, the latter of Dobbs Ferry. Miss Katherine Tillman was also visiting Miss Barry for several days in the week. Col. and Mrs. Keifer's guests for the hop were the Misses Vaughan and Bartlett, of New York. On Saturday, before the hop, Mrs. Keifer entertained at dinner for her guests and Cadets Dean, Wood, Arnold, Hayes, Schneider, Danielson and H. B. Lewis. Col. and Mrs. Willcox's guests for the hop and week-end were the Misses Pauline Dickinson and Watson, of New York.

Mrs. Daniel Yost, of San Francisco, arrived on Saturday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Hammond, for several months. Capt. J. A. Ryan, associate professor of modern languages, attended the reunion of West Point graduates Saturday, March 30, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C. He reports a very enjoyable and a very enthusiastic meeting and gives great praise to Captain Moss and his associates for their excellent production presented, "The Regeneration of Robert Murdoch." Captain Ryan believes that these reunions of the graduates should be held every year, and above all they should take place at West Point.

Captain Long and his sister, Mrs. Stillinger, entertained at dinner at the club on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow, Miss Fieberger and Captain

Pettis. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Morey gave a charming dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. Baer. Mrs. J. E. McCloskey, of Pittsburgh, arrived on Saturday to visit her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Manus McCloskey.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alley entertained at bridge on Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Cochen, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford, Lieut. and Mrs. Manley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond. Mrs. Williford and Lieutenant Hammond won the prizes. On Wednesday afternoon Prof. John B. Moore, of Columbia University, lectured to the First Class of cadets and the residents of the post on "The Pan-American Conference." John Walton Lang, the little son of Lieut. and Mrs. Lang, was baptized on Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. Father Kelly. Mrs. Smith, of Governors Island, and Cadet Harrison were sponsors.

Mrs. Jarman returned last week from a visit of several months in the South. Mrs. J. S. Jones was hostess of the Reading Club at its regular Thursday meeting. The paper on "The Shakers" gave a good historical sketch of a peculiar religion and its followers. After some of the club members had told about visiting Shaker villages, Mrs. Newell read current events. Col. Valery Harvard, U.S.A., retired, lectured to the Second Class of cadets and the officers of the post on "The Conservation of Health in Hot Climates" on Thursday afternoon. While at the post Colonel Harvard, whose home is at Fairfield, Conn., was the guest of Colonel Keifer.

Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones entertained the Tuesday Auction Club, Mrs. Pritchett and Lieutenant Hammond winning the prizes. Mrs. Alley was hostess of the Monday Club; the Tuesday Afternoon Club met with Mrs. Jarman; the Tuesday Evening Club was entertained by Col. and Mrs. Fieberger; and Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond were hosts of the Wednesday Club. Mrs. Mills, wife of Col. Stephen Mills, and Miss Mills were guests at the hotel for the week-end, as were also General Hall, of Washington, and Mrs. J. R. Foster, of Short Hills, N.J., the Misses Davis, from "The Castle" at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, Miss Ely, Miss Gale, of Vassar, and Miss Eugenia Clapp.

Senator and Mrs. Dick were at the hotel and entertained at tea for their son, Cadet Dick, and a number of friends. Mr. J. G. Gordon, of London, England, motored up from New York for a spent the week-end at the hotel. The West Point branch of the Army Relief Society holds a meeting on Thursday morning at General Barry's quarters.

As Easter Sunday falls on a regular communion Sunday the special music for the occasion will be divided over Easter and the Sunday following. On April 7 the anthem sung will be "Open Ye Portals," from Gounod's "Redemption." Cadet Fordes will be the soloist. The chaplain is holding special Holy Week services at the Y.M.C.A. hall after breakfast every morning. The services are for both cadets and officers.

### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 31, 1912.

The Ladies' Card Club met last week with Mrs. Moore. Col. and Mrs. R. N. Getty entertained at dinner on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Smyser were hosts at a bridge evening on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. McDonald, Major Wittenmyer, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Captain Parrott, Capt. and Mrs. McAndrews, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Major and Mrs. Dashiell, Miss Marion Bishop, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith, Miss Syme, Miss Goldman, Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton and Lieutenant Hofmann. Prizes were won by Mrs. McNamee and Lieutenant Boughton.

On Thursday afternoon Miss Getty gave a small bridge party for her sister, Mrs. True, those invited being Mrs. Meredith, Miss Syme, Mrs. Saville, Mrs. Smyser, Miss Goldman and Mrs. Boughton. Mrs. True left Monday to join Lieutenant True at Vancouver Barracks, and they sail for the Philippines on the next transport. A dinner was given on Tuesday by Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Tompkins for Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Lieut. and Mrs. Smyser, Lieut. and Mrs. McNeill, Lieutenant Going and Lieut. and Mrs. Broadhurst, the guests of honor, who left Thursday for England. Saturday Mrs. M. M. McNamee gave a luncheon and bridge for Miss Goldman, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Tillman. Others present were Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Tillman, Mrs. Bernheim, Mrs. Smyser, Mrs. McAndrews, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Sneed. Prizes at bridge were won by Mrs. Smyser, Mrs. Sneed and Miss Goldman.

Mrs. J. R. Bernheim entertained on Friday with bridge for Miss Goldman, her guests being Mesdames Moore, McNamee, McDonald, Sneed, Clark, Dew, Boughton, True, Getty, McAndrews, Langwill, McNeill, Tillman, McNamee, Pearson, Dashiell, Smyser, and Miss Bishop. Mrs. Sneed won some handsome embroidery, Miss Goldman a Japanese cup and saucer and Mrs. Pearson a pin tray.

Major and Mrs. J. B. McDonald gave a dinner Saturday evening, followed by bridge. Lieutenant Dew is away, inspecting the Militia of Illinois. Captain Cole and Major Van Poole are also off on similar duty. Dr. Bernheim left Sunday for a short detail at Columbus Barracks. Capt. W. C. Rogers is in California instead of the East, as erroneously reported. Lieut. J. Plassmyer, jr., 15th Cav., has been ordered to report at the Marine Rifle Range at Winthrop, Md., for practice preparatory to entering the International Match at Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 1, 1912.

Mme. Adelaide Herrmann and Company entertained in the gymnasium Thursday evening with interesting magic. The Ricci quintette appeared in songs and the Weber family introduced acrobatic feats of a high class. A good-sized audience of soldiers attended. Friday evening the patients in the hospital were entertained with motion pictures and light vaudeville by the Chaplain. Sunday evening there was a song service for the prisoners. Mrs. J. T. Moore, who has been officiating at the organ in the post chapel and the prisoner services for several years, will be missed when she accompanies the Captain to Washington July 1. Mrs. Moore also furnished the music for the Sunday services during the time that the regiment was at Camp Columbia, Cuba.

Captain Cole's School of Equitation ended with the Friday afternoon exercise. The class of officers participated in this instruction throughout the winter and were greatly benefited. The night school for the enlisted men came to a successful ending last Friday. During the seventy nights of school fifty-six men were instructed in common English studies by Head Teacher Schneider, assisted by Teachers Grant and Houghland, under the supervision of the Chaplain. Ten men studying for commissions were formed into an advance class and instructed by Lieutenants Gregg, Stevens and Leonard. A special summer class will be maintained for men desiring to study for examinations for post non-commissioned staff or Civil Service in the employ of the Government.

### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 5, 1912.

Cols. William A. Mann, George Andrews, George F. Chase, John B. Bellinger, Lieut. Col. Herbert J. Slocum, and Capt. John F. Madden, John E. Woodward, Charles W. Fenton and Briant H. Wells, of Governors Island, went to Washington last week for the reunion of graduates of the Military Academy, held at the New Willard on the evening of Saturday, March 30. Mrs. John Van R. Hoff has left for Washington, where Col. and Mrs. Hoff are to make their home after Colonel Hoff's retirement, April 11. Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Fickel left on Tuesday for Fort Niagara, their new station, stopping en route for a few days' visit with Lieut. Col. W. W. Gibson, Watervliet Arsenal, New York. Chaplain E. B. Smith gave an informal supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Fickel last week, and on the 31st Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Lynch gave a reception to meet Lieut. and Mrs. Fickel. Mrs. Lynch gave a reception in serving refreshments by Miss Catherine Andrews and Miss Emily Chase. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith returned on the 2d from a six weeks' visit in Nassau, West Indies.

The dances of the Fort Jay Enlisted Men's Club have been very successful during the season. At the last hop a novel dance was introduced by the floor managers, a "moonlight dance," the effect being produced by the use of a searchlight





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concealed in the musicians' gallery. The Easter dance is scheduled for April 11 and is to be a "package party."

The Easter dance of the Officers' Club is announced for April 15. On Thursday evening the Bachelor Officers' Mess gave an informal dance in their mess room for the young ladies of the garrison.

Miss Helen Cecil is recovering from the effects of her recent accident, though still obliged to use crutches. Mrs. S. C. Mills entertained recently for Col. and Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, her other guests being Col. J. B. Bellinger, Major and Mrs. A. B. Shattuck, Miss Preston, of New York, and Chaplain E. B. Smith. A number of children of officers are home from their various schools for the Easter vacation. Miss Dorothy Mills has had as her guests during the week Miss Harriet Bradley, Miss Dorothy Bluthardt and Miss Charlotte Pardee, daughter of Major William J. Pardee. Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, commanding New York Navy Yard, made an official call on April 3 upon the Commanding General, Governors Island.

The annual rendition of Sir John Stainer's oratorio of the Crucifixion was given on Palm Sunday by the chapel choir, under the direction of Capt. Arthur P. Halpin, choirmaster and organist. The organ was supplemented by the march music by drums from the regimental band. A large congregation was present. The procession of palms took place before the oratorio and branches of palm were distributed at all the services of the day.

Brig. Gen. Charles S. Smith is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie, New York Arsenal. Major James T. Dean has left for his station in the Philippines.

### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., April 1, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. D. P. Quinlan had as their house guest last week, Mr. E. R. Nelson, of Ishpeming, Mich., Captain Quinlan's home. Through the courtesy of Bud Fisher, the Mutt and Jeff artist, Captain Quinlan entertained a party of five at the Columbia Theater on Monday evening. Mr. Fisher and Captain Quinlan soldiered together in the days of the Empire, and Mr. Fisher is now appearing in vaudeville. Mrs. James I. Mabee, wife of Captain Mabee, M.C., of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., who spent a fortnight as the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Errington, left on Monday for St. Louis, to visit friends.

On Tuesday, Mrs. Lukens, wife of Dr. Lukens, of St. Louis, entertained at bridge for Mrs. Mabee. Mrs. Errington and Mrs. W. S. Taylor won the prizes, Mrs. Mabee being awarded the guest prize. The roller skating party in the gymnasium on Wednesday evening was attended by Col. and Mrs. Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Major Howard, Major Robbins, Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Captain Pillsbury, Miss Wood, Captain Hanson, Captain Houle, Mrs. McAllister, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Place, Lieutenant Knox, Childs Howard and Dorothy and Theodore Straub. After the skating Capt. and Mrs. Ford entertained with a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Peek and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes. Mrs. McAllister served Welsh rabbit for Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Major Robbins, Captains Hanson and Houle.

Captain Rukke has recovered from an attack of mumps, and has returned to duty. The card club met on Friday with Mrs. Peek. In attendance were Mesdames Ford, Cole, Errington and Holmes, Miss Wood and Lieutenant Knox. Mrs. Holmes and Miss Wood won the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Ford and Capt. and Mrs. Wilson were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor to dinner on Friday. On Saturday Lieutenant Knox was host at a luncheon at the Planter's Hotel, followed by a theater party at the Olympic, where Blanche Bates was starring in "Nobody's Widow." His guests were Mesdames Peek, Ford and Holmes. Lieut. and Mrs. Cole entertained Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Captains Pillsbury and Hanson at dinner on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieutenant Knox were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Peek to tea on Sunday. Major E. E. Persons was the guest of friends at the post on Sunday.

Exciting games of hockey were played in the gymnasium on Friday and Saturday evenings. Mrs. Errington, Mrs. McAllister, Childs Howard and Teddy Straub played against Captain Errington, Captain Houle and Dorothy Straub in Saturday's game and won two games. The scores were 7 to 1 and 7 to 6. After the game Mrs. Errington served lunch to Mrs. McAllister, Captains Hanson and Houle. Col. and Mrs. Wood entertained Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Captains Pillsbury and Hanson at dinner on Sunday. Miss Julia W. Sheridan, of Chicago, visiting friends in St. Louis the past fortnight, spent the week-end as guest of her former classmate, Miss Katherine Webber, at the post. Mrs. Taylor was the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Kauffman, of Webster Groves,

on Sunday. Mrs. R. W. Bryan, who has been suffering from rheumatism, is reported to be improving. Lieut. and Mrs. Strong entertained Captain Houle and Lieutenant Starkey at dinner on Sunday.

In the Dalton case, finally completed in Judge Dyer's court during the past week, Dalton was forced to close his resorts in the vicinity of this post, and has left the state. Captain Quinlan appeared for the Government.

An examination was begun at this post to-day for the filling of twenty-nine vacancies in the Dental Corps, U.S.A. Thirty applicants reported to take the examination. The position pays \$150 per month for the first three years. Capt. G. V. Rukke, Lieut. J. A. McAllister and Lieut. H. C. Voorhies form the examining committee. Lieutenant Voorhies arrived this morning from Leavenworth.

The 18th Company bowling team defeated the 16th Company team on Friday, 2367 to 2236. The highest individual score was made by Pvt. Harry C. Schultz, of the 18th Recruit Company. Moving pictures and illustrated songs were given in the old mess hall at 7:30 o'clock on Sunday evening. Pvt. Paul Turner, of the 23d Recruit Company, furnished the music, and Recruit Leonard G. Helms, 23d Recruit Company, sang several selections. The five days' report sent to the Adjutant General's Office at Washington, D.C., yesterday showed a total of 1,133 recruits at this depot.

The following program was rendered by the depot band under the direction of Chief Mus. F. J. Weber in the old mess hall on Monday evening: March, "The Trooper," by Bacon; overture, "Berlin in Joy and Sorrow," by Conrad; selection, "Little Miss Fix It," arranged by Reeves; nocturne, "Monastery Bells," arranged by Masten; descriptive, "Dance of the Skeletons," by Allen; humoresque, "What's the Matter with Father?", by Lampe (request); two-step, "At the Rag-time Ball," by Alford.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 2, 1912.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America have opened negotiations with Dr. R. H. Stuart for the purchase of a portion of "Stratford"—its mansion and twenty-five acres on the Potomac, Westmoreland county, for \$60,000—the birthplace of Robert E. Lee, with the purpose of making it a national memorial to him.

Captain Doyle, commandant of the yard, made an official inspection of St. Helena Thursday, highly praising officers and men. In addition to the perfect order kept in grounds and buildings, the station has turned out more men in the past six months than in any other period.

Sunday week the junior officers of the North Carolina entertained at dinner for Ensign and Mrs. Branham, Misses Marguerite Woods, Aline Kelly, Emily Foreman, of Baltimore, Magruder, of Washington, Mary Wilson, Ensign and Mrs. Kelly and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hines. Ensign and Mrs. Newton L. Nichols entertained at luncheon on the Terry Sunday for Mrs. Vincent Kuhns. The place-cards were tiny yellow chicks. Covers were laid for Mrs. Kuhns, Ensign and Mrs. Stayton, Misses Emily Foreman and Mary Wilson, Ensign Parker, Lieut. Isaac Johnson, and Mr. Hyland Kuhns, of Baltimore. Afterward Ensign Birdsall entertained the same party at tea on the Vermont.

Ensign James G. Stevens was host at dinner Monday on the Michigan for Mrs. William Ellingsworth, Mrs. Stevens and Miss Claude Lorimer and the wardroom officers. Capt. and Mrs. Bullard entertained informally on the Florida Saturday evening for their daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. Saunders Bullard, Miss Bessie Kelly and the wardroom officers. Asst. Surg. Robert Sheehan entertained at dinner last week on the Minnesota for Miss Credilla Miller, of Baltimore, whose marriage to Ensign William E. Wickham will occur the last of this month. Covers were laid for Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Miller, of Baltimore, Mrs. John Potts, of Richmond, Va., Dr. C. L. Lindsay, of Baltimore, Miss Nell Potts, Misses Smith, Clark, Ingalls, Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. Enrich and Mrs. Thomas Kinkaid.

Mr. Harold Barnes, of New Haven, Conn., entertained at dinner at the Monticello Monday for Miss Bessie Crosby and Mr. Louis Lay Davis, who will be married to-morrow. Ensign and Mrs. Rufus King chaperoned, and the guests were the bridesmaids and ushers.

Monday evening Surgeon General Stokes was honor guest of a banquet and smoker given by the Norfolk Medical Society. It was preceded by a most interesting talk on "Typhoid Fever—Its Sources, Propagation and Prevention, and Health Conditions between Norfolk and the U.S. Navy." General Stokes's remarks did much to take away the impression that naval authorities view this port with suspicion from a sanitary point, saying it is not a question of asking the health authorities to go to the trouble and expense of meeting the most rigid requirements—just to please the Service—it is the effort to prevent disease and preserve human life, and the Navy will gladly aid. He stated the absolute necessity for the health of the men of the Service, as its efficiency would be seriously impaired otherwise; that the Naval Hospital was one of the largest, most modern and complete marine hospitals in the world, and in case of war would have to accommodate many thousand wounded; therefore a sanitation center would be necessary and Norfolk is the logical center for such a base. Dr. Powhatan Schenck, health commissioner, pointed out how without foundation is the suspicion concerning this port as a typhoid center. Dr. Southgate Leigh, W. MacDonald Lee, chairman State Fish and Oyster Commission, and Surgeon Lung, fleet surgeon, North Atlantic Squadron, also made remarks along the same line. This afternoon a brilliant reception will be given at the Naval Hospital by Medical Director Hibbett and surgeons to Surgeon General Stokes, to which the medical fraternity of this entire vicinity has been invited.

At the first day's target firing by the fleet yesterday six targets were shot to pieces. The ships participating were the Utah, Virginia, Nebraska, Missouri, New Hampshire and Connecticut; at nine-mile range the gunners on the Utah, Nebraska and Missouri demolished three of the targets. Seven submarines, escorted by the Tonopah, left yesterday for bay maneuvers.

Mrs. William Brackett and son are guests of Ensign and Mrs. David Ducey in their apartment, the Virginia, Portsmouth. Mrs. Vincent Kuhns and Mr. Hyland Kuhns, of Baltimore, are guests of Ensign and Mrs. Newton L. Nichols, of Portsmouth. The Misses Monroe, of Annapolis, spent the week at the Chamberlain.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Resler, of Norfolk, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Edna Mae, to Lieut. George Frederick Humbert, U.S.A. Mrs. Charles Squires is the guest of her son, Rev. W. H. S. Squires, Park Place. Mrs. Charles Stanhope Cotten, who has been spending the winter at the Holland, is the guest of friends in the yard.

### HORSE SHOW AT FORT DES MOINES, IOWA.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 2, 1912.

The first horse show ever held by the 6th Cavalry here was given Thursday afternoon, March 28, for the benefit of the Army Relief Corps. The show was so successful that one is to be given by the non-commissioned officers and privates in the near future. The exhibition was held in the riding hall. The balcony was tastefully decorated and tea was served during the afternoon by Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Mrs. William V. Carter and Miss Amy Heard.

Major J. W. Heard, Capt. Delphey T. E. Castel and Capt. W. V. Morris acted as judges. Dr. Uri was the announcer. The first evening the officers' charges, in which only private horses were exhibited. Lieutenant Dillman won the blue ribbon, while the red and white ribbons were given to Lieutenants Foley and Hemphill. The second event was for ladies. In this the blue ribbon was awarded to Mrs. Stanley Koch and Miss Mary Stilwell came out second.

The event in which the schooled horses participated was very interesting, Lieutenants Dillman and Koch being the winners. In the high jump Lieutenant Kennedy won the blue ribbon, the red going to Captain Glover. In the high jump for the horses ridden by ladies Mrs. Koch won first place. While mystery was added to the event when it was known that an "unknown" rider had won second place. This rider refused to disclose her identity except to the judges.

In the event "jumping for four" Lieutenant Kennedy won

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first ribbon and Lieutenant Dillman second. In the display of polo ponies Lieutenant Holderness took the blue ribbon, while the red was given to Lieut. J. P. Aleshire. The potato race was won by Lieut. W. V. Carter, while the burro race proved to be quite exciting and furnished considerable amusement as the riders were dressed in fancy costumes. Lieutenant Kennedy won the blue ribbon in this race.

### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 1, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Brown on March 24 entertained informally with a supper in honor of Miss Bessie Crane, of Easton, Md., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell. Capt. J. Kelly Parsons was also a guest. Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, who spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. Jones, of Wheeling, W. Va., has returned. Lieut. K. A. Joyce and his brother, C. Sheridan Joyce, of the Navy, spent a few days hunting at Indian Lake last week. Lieut. J. B. Corby, 25th Inf., now at Fort George Wright, has been ordered here for duty in place of Capt. L. F. Kilbourne, who will be regimental adjutant of the 26th Infantry Fort Wayne, Mich.

Capt. F. S. Leisenring left last Thursday for Frisco, with a detachment of recruits for Fort McDowell. Lieut. and Mrs. S. G. Talbot entertained last Tuesday evening with cards for Mr. and Mrs. Benson R. Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. Elverson Powell and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brooks, of Columbus. Mrs. R. G. Caldwell entertained in honor of her guest, Miss Bessie Crane, with two tables of bridge last Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale won first, Miss Crane second. Others who enjoyed the game were Mrs. George Gunkel, Miss Miesse, Mrs. J. P. Barr, of Columbus. Mrs. H. S. Brown, Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse and Mrs. F. S. Leisenring.

Mrs. George A. Dodd on Wednesday gave an informal tea. In the center of the dining table was a large ("Lady Baltimore") cake decorated with pink roses, the gift of Mrs. Samuel Y. Caldwell, of Nashville, Tenn., who had recently visited here. A prize was offered to the lady guessing the name of the cake. Mrs. D. C. Shanks being the lucky one received three beautiful pink satin roses.

Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Brown entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. Prestley Barr, of Columbus, at dinner before the hop last Thursday. Mrs. Alfred C. Thompson, in New York for some time, returned last Wednesday, accompanied by Mrs. Cody, of Crawford, N.Y. The masquerade hop given by the officers last Thursday was a decided success. Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry Clay Fisher received the guests. Costumes of every conceivable description were worn. Mr. Benson R. Hedges, as an East Indian, was one of the best. Mrs. Hedges was a Dutch girl, Mr. Elverson Powell in hunting costume and Mrs. Powell a French ballerina, copied from Lady Diana Manners. Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, Mrs. Barr and Miss Kneu were Colonial ladies, Captain Brown "Mephisto," Mrs. R. G. Caldwell a pretty gypsy, Lieutenant Caldwell a sailor, Mrs. S. G. Talbot nurse, Lieutenant Ashbrook Buster Brown, Mrs. Ashbrook Little Red Riding Hood, Mrs. Leisenring a Spanish lady, Captain Thompson a Mexican, Lieutenants Talbot an Indian, Cruse a pirate, Guthrie as Death. Mr. Barr was a gentleman of the Colonial period.

Mrs. A. A. Augur, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Leisenring, left to-day for Cincinnati, accompanied by Mrs. Leisenring. Miss Bessie Crane left last Friday for her home in Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Graham and family, visiting Capt. and Mrs. Charles Billingslea, have returned to their home in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Caldwell were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Benson R. Hedges, of Towne street, Sunday evening. Dr. Rex. Bernheim reported for duty on the board to examine applicants for dental surgeon and will be here about a week. Major G. W. Ruthers, U.S.A., retired, reported for instruction preparatory to entering on recruiting duty in West Virginia. Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse, on sick report for some time, has returned to duty. Basil, his little son, is still suffering from a gathered ear.

### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 30, 1912.

Mrs. B. A. Poore and daughters, Misses Priscilla and Adelaide Poore, arrived in El Paso this week from San Antonio to join Major Poore, stationed with his regiment, the 22d Infantry, at this post.

An extra guard of soldiers was put on the river front this week to enforce the neutrality laws, as attempts to smuggle ammunition and arms across into Juarez have been most active. Early in the week it was found that a consignment of canned peaches and pears was mostly canned cartridges. The guard now extends a distance of ten miles from El Paso down the Rio Grande, and consists of seven companies of Infantry and a troop of Cavalry.

Miss Gertrude Ellis, sister of Lieut. Olin O. Ellis, 15th Inf., will be married Easter Monday to Francis Moore, of El Paso. The Misses Ellis and their mother, Mrs. Grace Ellis, have made their home in El Paso for several years. Another sister, Miss Anna Grace Ellis, will be married in June to Davis Mayfield, of El Paso.

The citizens of El Paso are greatly pleased over the recent offer of Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., to have the regimental bands give semi-weekly concerts in Cleveland Square in El Paso during the spring and summer. The target range has





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been put in preparation for shooting, and rifle practice will begin April 1.

A detachment of the 4th Cavalry, in command of Capt. Frank L. Case, spent yesterday scouring El Paso looking for reported smugglers.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

BOGUSCH.—Born at Indianapolis, Ind., April 2, 1912, a daughter, Mary Grace Bogusch, to the wife of Ensign Harry R. Bogusch, U.S.N.

CAMPERO.—Born at Milan, Italy, April 3, 1912, a daughter, to Mrs. Campero, daughter of the late Rear Admiral S. W. Terry, U.S.N.

COMO.—Born at El Reno, Okla., March 28, 1912, a daughter, Elizabeth Maria Como, to Alice Van Ness Como, wife of Capt. James H. Como, 18th U.S. Inf.

CLARK.—Born at Fort Ruger, H.T., March 15, 1912, a daughter to the wife of Capt. Charles A. Clark, C.A.C., U.S.A.

HAMBSCH.—Born at Annapolis, Md., April 2, 1912, a daughter, to the wife of Ensign Philip F. Hambach, U.S.N.

KING.—Born at Wilmington, Del., March 29, 1912, a daughter to the wife of Ensign Starr King, U.S.N.

NORTHCUTT.—Born at Superior, Wis., April 1, 1912, a daughter, Layolin Pattison Northcutt, to the wife of Mr. Carlton A. Northcutt, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1910.

McCOACH.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 28, 1912, to Lieut. David McCoach, jr., Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and Mrs. McCoach, a son, David McCoach, 3d.

SMITH.—Born to the wife of Capt. Fine Wilson Smith, 4th U.S. Inf., on March 11, 1912, a daughter, Elizabeth Sieglinde.

WALKER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Hugh McL. Walker, U.S.N., a daughter on March 29, 1912.

#### MARRIED.

SCOTT-PATTERSON.—At St. Paul, Minn., March 30, 1912, Lieut. Charles L. Scott, 12th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen Patterson.

#### DIED.

BLEEKMAN.—Died at New York city, April 3, 1912,

George Bleekman, a former first sergeant of Company B, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y., and a well known writer of yachting news.

CAREY.—Died at Orlando, Fla., April 4, 1912, Brig. Gen. Asa B. Carey, U.S.A., retired.

DALLAM.—Died March —, 1912, Chaplain John E. Dallam, 28d U.S. Inf.

DOWDY.—Died at Colorado Springs, Colo., on March 23, 1912, Major Robert W. Dowdy, U.S.A., retired, in his fifty-seventh year. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. Martin C. Shallenberger, wife of Lieutenant Shallenberger, U.S.A., and Mrs. Howard Priest, wife of Doctor Priest, M.R.C., U.S.A.

DRAKE.—Died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1912, Martha J. V. Drake, wife of Rear Admiral F. J. Drake, U.S.N., retired.

DURFEE.—Died at Chardon, Ohio, on April 2, 1912, Mrs. Sophia C. Durfee, widow of Lucius E. Durfee, and mother of Major L. L. Durfee, 26th U.S. Inf.

EDMONDS.—Died at Patchogue, Long Island, N.Y., March 22, 1912, Ryland Edmonds, age seventy-three, father of 1st Lieut. Samuel P. Edmonds, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired.

GORDON.—Died suddenly at Harlingen, Texas, April 1, 1912, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, William Crawford Gordon, father of Major Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., and for many years a resident of the Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana.

IGLEHART.—Died at Annapolis, Md., April 4, 1912, Mrs. Katherine Berkeley Iglehart, mother of Lieut. Edmund B. Iglehart, U.S.A., retired.

KENDALL.—Died at Pittsfield, Mass., March 29, 1912, Mr. W. H. Kendall, father of Lieut. Col. W. P. Kendall, U.S.A.

McALLISTER.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 24, 1912, William McAllister, father of Engr.-in-Chief Charles A. McAllister, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

PENROSE.—Died at her residence, 409 Beech Tree Lane, Wayne, Pa., on March 25, 1912, Margaret Ann, widow of the late Med. Dir. Thomas N. Penrose, U.S.N.

RODGERS.—Died at Long Beach, Cal., April 3, 1912, Calbraith P. Rodgers, son of the late Capt. Calbraith P. Rodgers, 5th U.S. Cav.

ZIMMERMAN.—Died March 31, 1912, 1st Lieut. Harry D. Zimmerman, 4th U.S. Field Art.

WHITE.—Died at Oakland, Cal., March 18, 1912, Dr. James Taylor White, son of the late Capt. J. W. White, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

#### 2D BATTALION, F.A., NEW YORK.

The 2d Battalion of Field Artillery, N.Y., under command of Major John F. O'Ryan, held its first review in the armory of the old 1st Battery on the night of April 4, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe being the reviewing officer. The armory is totally inadequate for the accommodation of so large a command, and also for the housing of so much valuable Government property, which represents many thousands of dollars. However, the battalion, with close on 200 recruits, has been making the best of the situation, and despite the serious drawbacks, has been making excellent progress.

For the review the battalion, which consists of Batteries D, E and F, was formed dismounted by Adjutant H. H. Rogers in three lines, the battery commanders being Captains Barrett, Kenyon and Paul. The battalion made a handsome showing. General Roe was accompanied by Lieut. Cols. G. A. Wingate, W. W. Ladd, G. Hurry, J. N. Stearns and W. G. Le Boutillier and Capt. L. M. Greer, of his staff. Other special guests present were Adjutant Gen. William Verbeck, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Simmons, A.A.G.; Comdr. Russell Raynor, Naval Militia; Capt. W. C. Gibson, U.S.A.; Major F. H. Hines, 1st Battalion, F.A.; Capt. G. S. Towle, 7th N.Y.; Lieut. E. H.



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After the review there was a spirited driving drill in which two field pieces were used under command of Captain Kenyon, an exhibition of sub-caliber firing under Captain Paul, and a standing gun drill under Captain Barrett. The gallery was filled with spectators, who applauded some of the features of the exhibitions. The special guests were entertained by Major O'Ryan and his officers after the review. General Roe and staff and a number of guests were entertained at dinner in the armory previous to the review, during which General Roe was presented with a handsome silver tray by the officers of the battery.

Battery D will parade as part of the escort to the remains of the late General Kearny, U.S.A., on April 11, and will furnish the caisson to transport the remains from Trinity Churchyard to the City Hall.

An article showing important changes in rifle practice for the National Guard of New York, based on the recommendations of the board of Army officers, appointed to revise the Small-Arms Firing Regulations of the Army, will be found on page 991.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., who will assume office on May 2, vice Roe, to be retired, has received many letters of congratulation upon his appointment. Among the first letters at hand was one from Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt. He says that General O'Ryan was the best appointment the Governor could have made.

All the members of the new examining board for the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., have been appointed by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer. The board consists of Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, 71st Regiment; Major John E. Duffy, 69th Regiment; Major Robert McLean, 7th Regiment (reappointed); Capt. William E. Downs, 12th Regiment, and Capt. Thomas F. Maguire, M.C. (re-appointed).

It is the intention of Col. W. G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., to have his men well fortified against sickness while in camp this summer, and in order that the men might understand the benefits and actual necessity of proper camp sanitation the regular weekly drills were suspended during the past week and Major Connell, the surgeon, has delivered several lectures on camp sanitation.

First Lieut. Edwin Emerson, 2d Battalion, Field Art., Militia of New York, having reported at headquarters, Department of Texas, at San Antonio, under authority of the Governor, state of New York, and telegraphic instructions from the Chief of Staff of the Army, was on March 25 directed by General Duncan to comply with the verbal and written instructions furnished him by the Chief of Staff.

The 28th, 44th and 31st Separate Companies, N.G.N.Y., were ordered out on duty at Utica, April 4, to protect property and keep order during a strike of mill employees.

Capt. F. C. Marshall, 15th U.S. Cav., instructor and inspector of Cavalry of New England, conducted a war game problem at the state armory, Providence, R.I., March 29, for the instruction of Troop B. The problem was that of reconnoitering a wagon train of 100 wagons under escort of a battalion of Infantry by a troop of Cavalry. The exact position of the train was unknown to the troopers, who sent out

The following circular is now being distributed by the Army and Navy Co-operative Company

## ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY TIMES BUILDING NEW YORK

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
ALEXANDER R. PIPER, CAPTAIN, U.S.A. RETIRED

New York, April 3, 1912

Dear Sir:—

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Company, it was decided to supplement the prospectus of the Company with the following information:—

1st:—The Stock withheld for organization purposes has been reduced to \$50,000, leaving \$350,000 available for sale for cash working capital.

2nd:— It has been decided to open up the Uniform and Equipment Department first, and then the Post Exchange and Ship Store (Canteen) Supply Department. Other departments will follow as conditions warrant. The gratifying way in which stock is being subscribed for, indicates that the necessary capital will be available to open the first department in the near future.

Respectfully,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Adolph Marix,  
Alexander R. Piper, Chairman,  
W. G. Bates,  
F. G. Landon,  
H. H. Benedict,  
M. H. Coggeshall.



squads to discover and send reports to the commanding officer. The instructions received proved very interesting and the men entered heartily into the spirit of it. Other problems are to be worked out later.

There will be quite a number of reviews of regiments in New York city next week. The 13th Regiment of Brooklyn will be reviewed on April 8 by high officials of the Royal Arcanum. The 22d Regiment of Manhattan, will be reviewed by Major General Roe on Tuesday, April 9. The 12th Regiment of Manhattan will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, on Friday night, April 12, and on Saturday night, April 13, the 69th Regiment of Manhattan will be reviewed by General Roe, and the 23d Regiment of Brooklyn will be reviewed by its veterans.

Col. J. Frank Supplee, 4th Maryland N.G., reviewed the 13th N.Y. in its armory on the night of March 30, and witnessed an interesting and handsome display. Among the officers from the 4th Maryland which constituted Colonel Supplee's staff were Major A. W. Feuss, Capt. Louis Schmidt, George F. Haupt, Herbert C. Blake, Capt. W. Von Eitf, Paul W. Barnett, Thornton Rodgers, Lieut. Harvey L. Jones, Clem St. Leitch, S. C. Pennington and Rutledge Radcliffe. The review in line of masses was under command of Col. Charles O. Davis, and the evening parade in line was under command of Major Sydney Grant. An exhibition of artillery work with dummy guns followed, after which an interesting extended order drill was given by the 4th Company, under Capt. William A. Patterson, in which blank cartridges were used. Dancing followed the drill. The military guests were entertained in the officers' mess hall by the officers of the 13th.

"Quite a departure from the past will be made at the coming camp for instruction of the officers of the N.G.P., at Mt. Gretna, June 2-7," says the Philadelphia Inquirer. "Announcement is made that in addition to the field and officers of the line, the brigade commanders and officers of the several staff departments are privileged to attend."

Lieut. Col. Solomon E. Japha, of the 9th N.Y., has requested retirement after forty-one years of continuous service. He joined the 9th as a private Sept. 30, 1871, and stands at a relative rank among the lieutenant colonels on the active list. He holds the brevet rank of colonel for meritorious service of over twenty-five years.

For duty as part of the escort to the remains of the late Major Gen. Philip Kearny, U.S.A., from Trinity Church yard to the City Hall on April 11, the 7th N.Y., Colonel Appleton, will assemble at its armory at 9:15 a.m. in full dress uniform. The mounted detachment of the regiment will make its first public appearance on this occasion. The regiment will attend divine service in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Sunday, May 12. The service will begin at 4 p.m.

Troops A and F, 1st Cavalry, N.Y., under Major Wright, will parade April 11 as part of the escort in connection with the transfer of the remains of the late General Kearny, U.S.A., from Trinity Church yard to the City Hall. The entire squadron, composed of Troops A, E, C, F and G, will parade for divine service April 21 at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The Defendarm Association of the 22d N.Y., after its business meeting to be held in the armory on Thursday night, April 11, will listen to a lecture by Dr. Charles MacDonald, U.S.A., on "The Sioux Indian." Dr. MacDonald has made a close study of this historic and rapidly disappearing race of "First Americans," and, being a brilliant talker, will give interesting facts on their origin, habits, ceremonies and method of warfare. A "Camp Fire Buffet Supper" will be served.

The 8th Company of the 13th N.Y., Capt. H. V. Van Auken, has received the following exceptional official praise on its recent inspection from Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, the inspecting officer: "Condition very satisfactory. Discipline, general appearance and military bearing the best in the organization. One hundred per cent. present at first muster. Company commander should be congratulated upon this result." The 8th Company has now been placed as the second company in the 3d Battalion. It is no small compliment to receive so fine an official report.

#### 22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

At the annual muster and inspection of the 22d N.Y. on March 28 at the armory, the regiment showed the satisfactory net gain of nineteen in membership over last year's muster, and had nineteen more men present. The figures were 657 present and thirty-seven absent. Last year the figures were 638 present and thirty-seven absent.

The 22d is not one of those regiments which makes unusual efforts with armed squads, to compel delinquents to parade at annual muster. Men who fail to respond to orders without proper excuse are duly punished and worthless men are got rid of. The regiment also depends more on the individual man to clean his equipments, etc., for annual inspection, rather than on hired help. The result is that there is not that uniformity of brightness and cleanliness as evidenced by some regiments which hire persons to do the cleaning.

The regiment generally made a creditable inspection. A few men were not properly instructed in the procedure to be followed at inspection of arms, and some of them refused to hand their rifles to the inspecting officers for examination, until ordered to do so by the Colonel.

The inspecting officers for the state were Lieutenant Colonel Bruch, assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Thurston, Major Turpin and Major Moran. The War Department was represented by Major W. D. Conner, Corps of Engrs., and Lieut. W. E. Larned, 29th Inf. The official figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	17	0	17
Non-Com. Staff.....	5	0	5
Band.....	27	0	27
Company A.....	53	1	54
" B.....	40	2	42
" C.....	32	3	35
" D.....	34	4	38
" E.....	44	6	50
" F.....	65	3	68
" G.....	61	3	64
" H.....	52	2	54
" I.....	75	2	77
" K.....	43	1	44
" L.....	58	7	65
" M.....	51	3	54
Total.....	657	37	694

#### 47TH N.Y.—COL. HENRY C. BARTHMAN.

An interesting program marked the semi-centennial anniversary of the 47th Regiment, N.Y., on the nights of March 29 and 30, at the armory. The evening of the 29th was devoted to military ceremonies, while the night of the 30th was enlivened by a banquet, speeches, a vaudeville and moving picture show, for the officers and enlisted men, war veterans and some special guests.

A particular feature of the celebration, was the presence of Company D, of the 7th Regiment, under command of Capt. Robert Mazet, to take part in the military ceremonies of the review and parade of March 29. It was from this company that the 47th Regiment was formed in 1862, and its captain, Jeremiah V. Meserole, became the first colonel of the 47th Regiment. Company D being the fourth company of the 7th, the numerical designation 47th was taken accordingly.

The regiment was formed for review in line of masses, being equalized by Adjutant H. D. McCutcheon, in ten companies of sixteen files each. Company D, of the 7th, which had the right of line, paraded as a battalion of two companies, with Captain Mazet as major, Lieut. Alfred L. Golsh in command of the first company and Lieut. Luke H. Cutter, of the second. Lieut. Edwin M. Leask, battalion adjutant of the 7th, acted as battalion adjutant, and Sergt. Major Charles F. Loewer as sergeant major. Both of the latter are ex-members of Company D.

Company D appeared in the regimental full dress, with white trousers, and the new dress hat, which is similar to that worn by the cadets at the U.S.M.A. It was the first time the new head dress was worn, and on every side were



## Don't Drink Common Beer in Light Bottles Drink Schlitz in BROWN BOTTLES

You wouldn't think of drinking impure water.  
Why not be sure you get pure beer? If you drink beer from a light bottle that has been exposed to light, you are not sure.

Light starts decay, even in pure beer.

Schlitz is brewed in the dark, aged in glass-lined, steel-enameled tanks. Every tub, vat and tank is scalded every time used. Every bottle is sterilized after it is sealed. Even the windows in our bottling plant are of brown glass.

The Brown Bottle protects Schlitz purity, from the brewery to your glass.



Order a case from your dealer today. See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."

## Schlitz The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

21-M

heard the most complimentary remarks on the exceptionally handsome appearance of the company. The full dress uniform of the state, worn by the 47th, certainly suffered by comparison.

The reviewing officer was Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, retired, who after serving three months with the 7th in 1861, in the service of the United States, received his first commission as a lieutenant in the 47th in November, 1862. He was later promoted captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel. General Austen had a staff composed of nineteen original members of the 47th, all that are known to be alive, and the party was escorted into the drill hall by Colonel Barthman.

The Regimental Veteran Association, escorted by Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, a former colonel of the 47th, and staff, which included Col. J. Frank Supplee, of the 4th Maryland, formed line behind General Austen and staff. The large audience cheered both the reviewing party and the Veteran Association as they entered the drill hall, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

The regiment made a creditable showing in the review under Colonel Barthman, and in the regimental parade, which followed, Company D, of the 7th, being given the left of the 2d Battalion. The parade was under command of Major J. DeW. Klemeyer, recently commissioned. During a part of the ceremony both the adjutant and major gave commands while their swords were sheathed.

The military exercises were followed by dancing and an informal reception to the regimental guests in the officers' room, after which General Austen and other special guests were entertained in the mess hall. Colonel Barthman, after the collation, asked General Austen, Colonel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., and Col. J. Frank Supplee, of the 4th Maryland, to make some remarks.

General Austen, among other things, told how the 47th was formed from the 4th Company of the 7th. As an officer first in the 47th he said he had gotten from that regiment an experience that had contributed to his success in military life later. He said that being a former member of the 7th, 47th and 13th Regiments, he could not tell which he liked best, so he concluded to remain married to all three. Colonel Appleton expressed his appreciation of the invitation to be present and to see that the 47th had followed so well in the footsteps of the 7th. He said he was proud to find in Brooklyn such an organization as the 47th and others.

Col. J. F. Supplee, 4th Maryland, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the hospitality of Baltimore and the beautiful women there, and said the affair before him made him think he was in Baltimore. He referred especially to the exchange of visits between the 47th and 4th Regiment, and the strong bond of fellowship existing between the two organizations, and told some amusing anecdotes.

Prominent among those present besides those above named, were Col. William F. Morris, Charles O. Davis and Frank H. Norton; Lieutenant Colonel Fiske; Majors J. J. Byrne, George H. Kemp and William T. Mynotte; Walter F. Barnes, J. E. Schuyler; Col. W. A. Stokes; Capt. Frank Dean, William D. Finke, Alfred C. B. McNevin; Brevet Lieut. Col. C. H. Smith; General Frothingham; Captains Stacom and Dillon; Major John B. Christoffel, retired; Capt. George D. I. Boughton, Howard L. Champion, Gabriel Hollander, William R. Jackson and Herbert Summers; Lieuts. M. N. Liebman and A. Bogardus, all N.G.N.Y.; Capt. Cortlandt St. John and J. P. Scrymgeour, ex-president and president of the 47th and 13th Regiment Veterans' Associations, respectively.

Some 1,000 persons sat down to the banquet in the armory on the night of March 30. Col. H. C. Barthman was toast-

master. Interesting remarks were made by Borough President Alfred E. Steers and Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, Speaker James W. Wadsworth and others. The regimental band gave the musical program. A vaudeville program by professionals also was given. At the close of that a series of moving pictures depicting incidents in the American Revolution were shown.

Lieut. Col. Ernest E. Jannicky was the chairman of the committee in charge of the celebration and are entitled to great praise for their successful labors.

The 47th during its existence was mustered into the United States Service for three months in 1862, for one month in 1863, and served for ten months during the war with Spain. It was also on duty for the state in the draft riots of 1863, the railroad strike of 1877, Fire Island trouble in 1892, and the Brooklyn strike of 1895.

#### OHIO.

A board of officers of the Ohio N.G., appointed to examine papers returned by officers in Drill Regulations, in its report recently rendered, said, in part: "We find that there is not unanimous accord and support being given to the scheme, which has led us to investigate as thoroughly as possible the reason of the more or less well defined friction and disapproval, and from such investigations we have become convinced that the primary reason for such condition has occurred by reason of either a misunderstanding or failure to digest the various orders, circulars of instruction, etc., that have been issued through the A.G. department in reference to the school course, and we feel that some plan ought to be put into effect to clear up such misunderstanding. The examinations called for in the yearly course amounted to four in number only, namely: Topography, drill regulations, field service regulations and field engineering. These latter named examinations, while they were examinations, are not in any way intended to reflect upon the efficiency record of any officer; the only reward intended for those who show a proficiency grade is to exempt them from an examination in that subject for two years for promotion; there was never any intention that failure to reach the proficiency grade would forfeit the officer's commission, or lower the cast, character or standing of anyone. We believe that no officer can afford not to avail themselves of the opportunity, even at the sacrifice of some of the Army! (3) What will be the next regiment to go to Panama Canal; will it be Cavalry or Infantry? (4) Where will the 14th Cavalry be stationed on its arrival in the United States next month? Answer: (1) Depends upon the law of the state in which located. In your case ask the At-

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

R. L. E. asks: (1) Has an enlisted man the right to vote if he owns property and pays taxes? (2) Is an Army veterinary entitled to a salute by enlisted men same as an officer of the Army? (3) What will be the next regiment to go to Panama Canal; will it be Cavalry or Infantry? (4) Where will the 14th Cavalry be stationed on its arrival in the United States next month? Answer: (1) Depends upon the law of the state in which located. In your case ask the At-



## Afloat —or Ashore

it's always fair weather to the man who has found pipe joy via Prince Albert. Because here is one tobacco without a sting, and with delicious flavor and fragrant odor. Our word for it, "P. A." will upset every notion you ever had against pipe smoking.

You  
can smoke  
a pipe; you  
will smoke a  
pipe

If you'll just follow the lead of an army of men who tried out Prince Albert and found it good and true.

Do you realize that the greatest Americans are pipe smokers; that they know the comfort, the satisfaction, the real joy that comes right out of a pipe—brimful of

## PRINCE ALBERT

"the national joy smoke"

If you have an old jimmy pipe hidden away somewhere, get it out; if you haven't, buy one, quick, and fire up a load of "P. A." Get the personal experience; know yourself that Prince Albert will not bite your tongue, because it can't! The sting is removed by a patented process!

Get the happy-days habit of smoking "P. A." in your old jimmy pipe after breakfast—or after lunch. And it's just great for an after-dinner smokesnooze!

Buy "P. A." anywhere—afloat or ashore—in 10c tins or 5c bags, or in pound or half-pound tins. Buy it while you're pipe-hungry! And it rolls up into a cigarette that's a bully good.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.  
Winston-Salem, N. C.



Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, one of the world's greatest sea fighters, enjoyed a pipe immensely.

torney General at your state capital. (2) Yes; he wears the uniform of a second lieutenant. (3) No orders have been issued. (4) Hens, band, Machine-gun Platoon and two squadrons to Fort Clark, Texas; one squadron to Fort McIntosh, Texas; due at San Francisco from Manila in about a week.

H. R. M.—Retired pay of enlisted men is three-fourths active pay received at time of retirement. If, as you say, certain men with the required thirty years' service are drawing more money than you, it is because they had higher rank than you. None of the bills seeking to give retired pay to the surviving officers of Volunteers in the Civil War has passed. Most of these men are already drawing a service pension. You are not entitled to any "bounty," as the extra grade for Civil War service applies only to commissioned officers.

C. L. G. asks: What was the average speed per hour of the U.S.S. Delaware during her twenty-four hour run? Answer: A trifle over twenty-one knots, her contract speed.

H. M.—Apply through the channel as to whether you passed the examination for Engineers Dec. 18.

H. L. S. asks: (1) What are the requirements of a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, educational and otherwise? (2) Can an enlisted man take the examination during his enlistment period? (3) Where must one make application and how can one obtain full particulars? Answer: (1) Citizen of U.S. or Philippine Islands, unmarried, not under twenty-one nor over thirty on first day of examination, physically sound and of good moral character. Subjects for examination, grammar, arithmetic, geography, U.S. history, Army Regulations, Infantry Drill Regulations. (2) Yes; enlisted men to be eligible must have had not less than two years' service. (3) Apply to War Department for circular.

PRIVATE J. W. asks: Are the men who took part in fire fighting in Idaho or Oregon to be reimbursed for the money value of clothing destroyed? Answer: A bill is now before Congress to authorize the payment. The Senate committee has included an appropriation for this in the Army bill.

J. F.—For the song you desire apply to your local music dealer. The Cumberland's Crew is not in our library.

ACCURATE.—We quote the following from G.O. 87, 1911: "Money allowance for clothing for all enlisted men of the U.S. Army, except Philippine Scouts, from July 1, 1911—

Initial allowance: First enlistment, \$69.39; re-enlistment, \$80.56.

Monthly share of initial allowance: First enlistment, \$11.56; re-enlistment, \$5.09.

Daily share of initial allowance: First enlistment, .385; re-enlistment, .17.

Semi-annual allowance, \$12.175. Monthly allowance, \$2.03.

Daily allowance, .07.

Total money allowance for three years: First enlistment, \$142.44; re-enlistment, \$103.61." In A.R. 1176 you will find: "The initial allowance is intended to cover the cost of all clothing required between the date of enlistment and the date upon which the recruit is taken up for full duty, but will not be considered as fully earned by the soldier until he shall have completed six months' service." The totals as given last week are correct, as quoted above.

PENSIONS.—For a widow to obtain a pension under the General law it must be shown that the soldier or sailor died of a disability contracted in the Service and line of duty. Under this law the rate of pay for the widow of a lieutenant colonel or officer of higher rank is \$30, the rate to which the officer would have been entitled for total disability, had he

been so disabled. (A retired officer could not draw both a pension and retired pay.) In making rates in special private pension bills Congress has paid as high as \$100 to certain widows, but has now practically agreed upon a limit of \$50 a month. Under the Acts of 1890 and 1900 a widow is paid a pension of \$12 a month on proof that her husband, to whom she was married prior to June 27, 1890, had served in the Civil War for ninety days, that he was honorably discharged; his death need not have been the result of Army service. To obtain more definite information state your case to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

C. B. S.—According to the new Uniform Regulations, chevrons of non-commissioned officers will be worn on both sleeves, points up, and midway between the elbow and top of sleeve. They will be worn on the sleeves of the overcoat and all coats; also on the sleeves of the sweater in the field and on the sleeves of the olive-drab shirt when worn without the coat or sweater.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 27, 1912.

Mrs. Henry T. Mayo has been confined to her room for several days, though her illness is not deemed serious. Miss Margaret Ames, from the San Francisco Naval Training Station, is the guest of Mrs. Alfred A. Pratt at the Collins. Mrs. Pratt entertained at a pretty card party, followed by a tea, in her honor on Monday, when two tables of bridge were played by Miss Ames, Mrs. Ede, Mesdames Frank O. Branch, Jay M. Salladay, Irwin H. Landis, Allen B. Reed, Arthur B. Owens and James H. O'Leary. Prizes were won by Mrs. Landis and Mrs. Ede, and later Mesdames R. Kirby Van Mater, Herbert L. Kelley, Harvey McCormick, Elizabeth McCudden, Randolph Scudder, Harlow V. Kays, Miss Cremer and others joined for tea. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason on Friday evening gave a dinner for Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Joseph Fyffe, Mrs. W. T. Waller, Mrs. Elizabeth Herreshoff, Surg. Morton W. Baker and Lieut. Milton S. Davis. Later Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, Commo. and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, Colonel Waller and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren joined the party for bridge, Mrs. Griffin and Lieutenant Davis winning the prizes.

Mrs. Charles N. Fiske and her mother, Mrs. Hawke, have been here for several days visiting Mrs. Hawke's daughter, Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering. Mrs. Fiske has been spending some time at the Hawke family home near Calistoga, Cal., and will leave soon for the East to join Surgeon Fiske. P.A. Surg. Edward V. Valz, who sailed from here the last of February to join one of the cruisers at Honolulu, has returned for duty aboard the St. Louis at Bremerton. Mrs. Valz, who meanwhile has been making her home here, will leave shortly for Bremerton for the summer. Mrs. Claytor and Miss Anne Claytor, after spending some weeks at Redlands, Cal., have returned here to visit Mrs. Claytor's daughter, Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, for a couple of weeks before returning to their home in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Griffin entertained informally at luncheon a few days ago, when Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Henry T. Mayo and Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood were guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, the past two years in San Francisco, leave early in April for Panama, en route to

New York, to remain there until June, going thence to Annapolis to witness the graduation of their son. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. D. Gatewood entertained at dinner on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Woods entertained at a pretty luncheon aboard the Intrepid at Yerba Buena a few days ago in compliment of Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. Moore, who sail this afternoon for Olongapo. Among the guests were Judge and Mrs. Morris, of San Francisco, Col. and Mrs. George Williamson, Mrs. Charles Wilder, Mrs. McCurdy, Miss Dorothy Woodward, Miss Joy Wilson, Chaplain Evans, Paymr. Grey Skipwith and Surgeon Stibbens.

Miss Wynne Martin, who is to become the bride of Lieut. John E. Pond on April 15, was the motif for a large tea given by Miss Camilla Dorn at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 21. Among the guests were Misses Arabella Morrow, Inez Marion, Elizabeth Darsie, Marie DeForest, Susette Newton, Gladys Bush, Miriam Bryan, Violet Cook, Irene Fallon, Aileen Boyd, Marion Baldwin, Marianne Mathieu, Helen Weaver, Ramona Hamberger, Ruth Smith, Eleanor Tay, Gladys Hendy and Edna Brandt. The marriage of Miss Martin and Lieutenant Pond is to take place at St. Stephen's Church in San Francisco. Miss Roberta Lyon is to be maid of honor, while the other attendants on the bride will be Misses Arabella Morrow, Alice Morse, Madeline Treat, Ruth Freese, Elizabeth Pond and Miss Madison.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Gove arrived from the East on Monday, the Captain assuming command of the station. Mrs. Guy W. Brown is entertaining her mother, Mrs. McCrum, of Oakland, for some time. Captain Brown, it is understood, will ask to be placed on the retired list on June 30 under the provisions of the Personnel Act. Miss Nina Blow has returned to San Francisco after a visit to the yard as guest of her aunt, Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Mrs. Charles J. Lang, who went to Honolulu last fall, is in Oakland, awaiting definite news regarding the movement of the Maryland, of which Lieutenant Commander Lang is executive officer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harvey McCormick give up their house April 1 and go to St. Vincent until some time in May, when they leave for Bremerton, whither the Fox goes. Paymr. and Mrs. Kirby Van Mater also plan to give up their house in Vallejo and will move to the St. Vincent in April. Lieut. Comdr. Edison E. Scranton, who arrived at the hospital from Panama a few weeks ago, is improving rapidly. Mrs. Scranton is still at their home in San Diego, suffering from the effects of the long nervous strain, but is expected to come up to the yard soon.

P.A. Surg. C. W. O. Bunker made a trip to Ukiah last week with a number of patients ordered to the state hospital. Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Fewel comes to the yard as inspection officer about the middle of April. Mrs. Fewel has not been well of late, but it is believed that she will have sufficiently recovered to make the trip across the continent. A farewell dinner was given aboard the revenue cutter McCulloch on Monday by the wardroom officers for Capt. and Mrs. Sill, Mrs. Young, of Oakland (Mrs. Sill's guest), Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Surg. and Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker, Lieutenants McCadden and Roach. The cutter left yesterday, Mrs. Sill going down to Sausalito, to remain until the McCulloch sails for Alaska, when she will go to San Francisco for a short time.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln entertained at dinner last night for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Irwin H. Landis, Chaplain and Mrs. Carroll Q. Wright, Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay and Madama Lincoln. Miss Ruth Hascall, suffering from typhoid fever when she arrived from the Orient on the Logan, is gradually improving.

Work on the coaling apparatus for the Jupiter was commenced here the latter part of the week. Nothing of the kind has ever been handled here and Mare Island hull officials expect to make a record on the job both in time and cost. Eight A frames are now under construction and will be used in connection with trolleys for hauling the coal. The buckets have a capacity of 100 tons per hour, per hatch, so that it will be possible to unload the collier, with all eight buckets working, in fifteen hours. The bulkheads, decks and smokestacks have been removed from the Paul Jones and her boilers will be taken out to-morrow, all to be retubed.

Tests of the wireless aeroplane apparatus invented by Chief Electr. H. E. Morin were held at the radio station here last week, the aeroplane being hoisted between the two 300-foot masts. Although weather conditions were not favorable, the messages sent out from the aeroplane were heard at the electrical school on the yard, while Morin could also pick up the messages being sent from stations about the bay, although unable to establish communication with them. While the experiments were successful, the use of the apparatus for practical purposes cannot be determined until it has been tested in a regular aeroplane, the height to which the machine would ascend, the noise of the engine, etc., all having to be taken into consideration. Sixty tons of provisions were shipped from the yard to Tutuila to-day, while a consignment was also sent down to the Iris at San Diego. Miscellaneous stores and provisions were sent to the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

All paint and waste included in the shipment of stores to the Cavite Navy Yard, which were damaged in the fire aboard the Manchuria in San Francisco harbor, will be a complete loss. Over 400 tons of stores, consigned to Cavite from New York were aboard the Manchuria when the fire occurred, and were damaged by flames and water.

### TAMPA HARBOR.

Fort Dade, Fla., March 22, 1912.

Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, of Fort Wood, N.Y., guest of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke while making a district inspection of Signal Corps instruments, left Tuesday morning for Savannah. Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers had as dinner guests last Saturday evening Capt. Richard H. Jordan, of the mine planter Frank, and Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence A. McLaughlin.

Dr. Gardiner, of Narragansett Pier, R.I., for several weeks the guest of his son, Lieut. Harold L. Gardiner, left Fort Dade for his home on Tuesday. Dr. C. L. Chase and guest, Mr. F. L. Dahlin, of Chicago, returned Monday from a trip to Dr. Chase's orange grove at Eustace, Fla. Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke had as dinner guests on Sunday Capt. Elmer J. Wallace and Richard H. Jordan.

The garrison ball given by the enlisted men last Monday night was well attended by their invited guests from Tampa and vicinity. The grand march was led by Major and Mrs. E. D'A. Pearce, followed by other officers and ladies of the garrison.

Major and Mrs. Earl D'A. Pearce were dinner guests of Capt. Richard H. Jordan on the mine planter Frank Sunday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Clarke had as guests on Monday's excursion the Rev. Ernest Tippet and Mrs. Tippet, of Cleveland. Capt. Richard H. Jordan had as dinner guests on Monday Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers and Mrs. Ryland.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Warner, of the pilot station, brought a merry house party down from Tampa on Wednesday evening. Their guests were Mrs. D. B. Givens, Miss Fay Givens, Miss Irene Ashford, Miss Scarlet, Miss Clark and Miss Maggie Collins. Mr. F. L. Dahlin, guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Chase, has returned to his home in Chicago. Mrs. Karl Inness, of St. Petersburg, was the luncheon guest of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke on Thursday's excursion. Mrs. Earl D'A. Pearce, Adna G. Clarke, Mrs. E. A. Clarke, Mrs. Howard L. Landers and mother, Mrs. Ryland and Mrs. C. L. Chase were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Landers and Richard H. Jordan on the Frank for the practice mine planting on Monday.

Fort Dade, Fla., March 27, 1912.

Capt. Adna G. Clarke gave an illustrated lecture on the Philippines in St. Petersburg last Friday evening. Captain Clarke was assisted by readings from Mrs. Clarke's book of Army verse. Lieut. Henry N. Sumner entertained Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Warner and their house guests and the officers and ladies of the garrison with refreshments at his quarters after the moving pictures Thursday evening. Capt. Richard H. Jordan had as guests on the planter Frank Thursday to witness mine firing, the officers and ladies of the garrison, the members of the Warner house party and other guests, who had arrived from Tampa on the Favorite line excursion.

Mr. Perry H. Oliver, of New York city, was the dinner



guest on Thursday of Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers and mother, Mrs. Ryland. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers and Mrs. Ryland were guests of Mr. Perry O. Oliver for luncheon, and an automobile trip through the beautiful orange and grape fruit orchards surrounding Bradenton.

The day of the firing of the submarine mines at target practice on the 21st was quite a gala day for Tampa and vicinity. The steamer Favorite brought down several hundred people to witness the event. While several smaller boats and launches brought visitors from St. Petersburg and points on the Manatee River, Major McKay, the city officials and the members of the Tampa Board of Trade were especially invited by the officers of the post to witness the firing, and for these a lunch was provided by the ladies of the garrison and served at the 162d Company dining hall. With other unexpected guests, friends of officers and ladies arrived on the excursion, about sixty-five in all were served with salad, sandwiches and coffee. About two o'clock all boarded the boats and went to the vicinity of the mine field. In the firing of three mines, which was conducted by Capt. Howard L. Landers, 162d Mine Company, the figure of merit was one hundred. This is the second time Fort Dade has reached the hundred mark, as the 111th Company, commanded by Capt. Adna G. Clarke, made 100 per cent. with the 8-inch gun last year.

First Sergt. and Mrs. Burt D. McGhee, 162d Company, are the parents of a son born March 19. The officers and ladies of the garrison gave an informal dance at the gymnasium on Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Warner and their house party. Present were Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Miss Irene Ashford, Mrs. D. B. Givens, Miss Fay Givens, Miss Maggie Collins, Miss Scarlet, Miss Clarke and Captain Thames, of the pilot station, Major and Mrs. E. D. A. Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Mrs. Howard L. Landers, Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence A. McLaughlin and Lieut. Harold L. Gardiner, Henry N. Sumner and Max Murray. Light refreshments were served. Capt. Richard H. Jordan entertained Major and Mrs. E. D. A. Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. Harry G. Warner and their house guests and the bachelor officers at supper on Sunday on board the Frank, Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence McLaughlin were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. E. D. A. Pearce on Sunday.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 29, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Aloe, with their young son Bobbie, returned to the post last week after three months spent with Mrs. Aloe's mother in El Paso, Texas. Mrs. Aloe and Bobbie are both quite well again. Capt. and Mrs. Kinnison have as their guest Mrs. Kinnison's sister, Miss Danforth, of Charleston, Mo.

Outdoor sports are being enjoyed at Vancouver Barracks. The warm spring days find many hundreds of people in the park and on the parade ground listening to the daily band concerts. The 2d Field Artillery and 1st Infantry alternate, and their music is much appreciated. On Sunday there was a spirited game of baseball between the Artillery and Infantry, a game of golf, two games of tennis and polo going on at the same time. In polo Captain Jones, Lieutenants Rucker, Beatty and Schofield played a team from Portland. Many automobiles and carriages were filled with spectators.

Miss Isabelle McGunagle, daughter of Colonel McGunagle, was a Wednesday hostess at a large bridge party. All the ladies of the garrison were invited. A fruit punch was served during the afternoon and a delicious hot lunch at five. Prizes fell to Mrs. Warfield, Mrs. Reasoner and Mrs. Harris. Miss McGunagle was assisted by the young ladies of the post.

Field day on Friday of last week attracted great crowds. The moving picture man was much in evidence and the ones who took part in the sports will have an opportunity to see themselves at the "Comet" in the very near future. Among the judges were Lieutenant Colonel First, Captain Kinnison, Major Clayton and Major McGlachlin. The announcer was Lieut. Joseph C. Hatie.

Mrs. Phillipson complimented Major and Mrs. McGlachlin and Miss Helen McGlachlin with a dinner on Thursday of last week. Gen. and Mrs. Marion P. Maus gave a large dinner on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. McGlachlin, Capt. and Mrs. Lister, Capt. and Mrs. Kinnison, Captain Carey and Miss Danforth. Mrs. John R. Thomson gave a pretty luncheon last week to Mrs. Topham, Mrs. Topham, Jr., Mrs. Kinnison, Mrs. Lister, Mrs. Cowles, Miss Danforth and Miss McGunagle.

Dr. and Mrs. Fred Foster have as their guest Lieutenant Garfinkle, who will remain until May 1, when he sails for Manila. Mrs. Bishop and her two small children have gone to Detroit, Mich., where Mrs. Bishop has a brother. Capt. W. V. Bessell, 13th Inf., now stationed in Manila, has transferred to the 1st Infantry, succeeding Captain Goodale, who has been assigned to the Pay Department in Seattle. Captain Bessell has just gotten his promotion. Col. and Mrs. Rogers, now living in Hawaii, are twenty-odd miles from the city and their two sons, Newton and Bud, are compelled to board in Honolulu in order to attend school. Lieutenant Campbell, 1st Inf., is again in the hospital.

Chaplain W. K. Lloyd has now a choir of mixed voices for his evening services in the post chapel. There is also a male quartette of splendid voices. Tuesday night at the Officers' Club was the scene of a pretty informal hop. Many attended and bridge was also enjoyed. Miss Katherine Taylor, visiting her sister, Mrs. W. E. Morrison, has been the recipient of many invitations and attentions from Portland during her stay here. Miss Taylor will leave for her home in Washington, D.C., about June 1.

Skating parties still seem to be the popular pastime in the garrison and each Wednesday and Friday night a goodly crowd can be seen at the gymnasium.

#### FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., March 19, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Magruder, just home from their honeymoon, were guests of honor at innumerable functions this week, and Miss Margaret Sibley, of Helena, guest of Col. Alfred Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme, was entertained at many parties. A delightful entertainment was given Wednesday evening by the bachelors in honor of Miss Sibley. Captain Sheldon's quarters were denuded of the usual furnishings and fitted up as a Parisian café. On entering the coats and hats were checked and a sign in the hall pointed to an Egyptian room of the Café au Lait, which had been decorated in the most artistic manner by Lieut. Bruce Magruder and T. O. Lonergan. Around the ceiling was a painted frieze covered with Egyptian figures and hieroglyphics. The rooms were filled with small tables, on each of which were scarlet carnations and silver candlesticks. The electric lights gleamed through tall artificial palms and hanging lamps were made from perforated Moro chow baskets. The regimental orchestra discoursed sweet music and when the guests were seated in groups at the different tables colored waiters took their orders for the delicious refreshments which were served. The very clever printed French menu cards were the work of Captain Sheldon. The colored gentlemen were Captain Cono, Lieutenants Cummins, Ford and Wier, who afterwards visited the café at a minstrel quartette and sang plantation songs. The hit of the evening was the entrance of Lieutenant Lonergan who, dressed as a gay soubrette in décolleté gown, flirted with the guests at different tables and sang popular songs. The whole scene was a very realistic imitation of the gayest of New York or Paris restaurants. After the supper the tables were removed and informal dancing was indulged in until the wee sma' hours. The hosts of the evening were Lieutenants Pike, Pearce, Sullivan, Lonergan, Hayes, Denison, Pardon, Ford and Captain Sheldon.

The bachelors gave a reception and hop for Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder at the post hall Saturday night. It was a St. Patrick's Day hop and decorations, hop programs, music and figures were all appropriate to the occasion. It was especially appropriate that a reception to the bride and groom

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Half a  
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2 x 2 yds.	\$2.50 to \$16.50.	2 1/4 x 2 1/4 yds.	\$4.50 to \$35.00.
2 x 2 1/2 "	\$3.00 to \$19.50.	2 1/2 x 2 1/2 "	\$5.00 to \$50.00.
2 x 3 "	\$3.75 to \$30.00.	2 1/2 x 3 "	\$7.00 to \$65.00.

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should be given on St. Patrick's Day, as they met one year ago at San Antonio. There was a very happy post party at the hospitable home of Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme on Tuesday, when they entertained at cards for Miss Sibley, their guest. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Ekwurzel and Mrs. Blackford were joint hostesses at a very attractive bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Magruder.

Scores in the bowling tournament that has been directed by Lieutenant Wier have been published and show the team of Company H, 18th Inf., to have won first place with thirty-four games won and eight lost. They receive a handsome trophy cup presented by the post exchange. The individual prizes were both won by members of the Company H team. Private Doolin had high score for the entire series, having bowled forty-two games with an average of 177. The highest single score was made by Sergeant Fenton, 243.

Last Saturday Mrs. Cummins entertained with a Kensington and tea in honor of Mrs. Magruder. On Tuesday Mrs. Wait C. Johnson had a bridge tea at which Mrs. Magruder was guest of honor.

The church service last Sunday night was strengthened by the presence of the 18th Infantry orchestra, conducted by Mr. Klein. They played four splendid selections. Mr. T. C. Diers and Miss Pearl Johnson were the vocal soloists. About three hundred and fifty people were in attendance.

Misses Matilda and Anna Axton entertained the Yama Yama girls on Friday evening. It has been decided to continue the free motion picture entertainments during the month of April. Fine motion pictures and good selections by the orchestra have attracted more men than can be seated in the post hall, and the form of entertainment has been considered well worth while.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., March 24, 1912.

Saturday evening, March 23, Company H, 18th Inf., gave a smoker which surpassed anything of the kind ever given at Fort Mackenzie, the quarters were handsomely and uniquely decorated with flags, bunting and flowers. Those present were entertained with boxing, wrestling, singing, dancing, a good colored minstrel and short talks by Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck and Captain Grote. Mr. Eddie Deloy with the male members of his musical comedy assisted in entertaining with monologs and songs. It was a virtual continuous performance from 7:30 until 12 o'clock, everything going off in perfect order.

Beer, lunch, cigars, cigarettes and cob pipes were enjoyed but no one getting so much of the wet goods (of which there was plenty) that he could not get home unassisted. In all there were about three hundred present, including the officers of the post, several civilians from Sheridan, the 18th Infantry band that furnished music during the evening and most all the members of Company H. Everybody thanked Company H for the pleasant entertainment, and all declared that it was the best stag party they had ever witnessed.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., April 1, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Charles M. Truitt are in New York, and will be guests of Col. and Mrs. Hull at Governors Island before returning to the post. Capt. Howard R. Perry, recently transferred from the 29th to the Quartermaster's Department, has found a pleasant house in Jeffersonville, where Mrs. Perry and the children will join him soon.

Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle, Mrs. Castle and little ones are returning to-day from a protracted visit to Milwaukee. Lieutenant Castle is very near his promotion. Miss Bronson, of New York, and Mr. Tweedy, of New Jersey, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Mason, jr., have gone back to their homes.

Mitchell invited a few friends from Buffalo and the post to meet Mrs. Samuel Clubb, of St. Louis, and enjoy an afternoon of auction bridge. Mrs. Clubb is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pauling Sellers, of the city. Capt. Paul B. Malone, who was stationed here twelve years ago as a lieutenant, returns in September to take Captain Perry's company. Boys in Buffalo who have read his delightful books on West Point will be charmed to meet their hero, and inspired to enter the Service.

Fort Porter is losing Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dalton, who go this week to Governors Island, where Captain Dalton is to be regimental quartermaster. Mrs. Dalton is sorry to leave Fort Porter and Buffalo, but as her family are in New York she is delighted at the idea of being stationed at Governors Island. Capt. and Mrs. Dalton are most popular and many pleasant farewell entertainments are being given for them.

Miss Mitchell invited a few musical friends to meet them at supper on Sunday. Mrs. Dalton's beautiful voice has given her a welcome entrée into the musical clubs and homes of Buffalo.

Dr. Eben C. Hill has recently purchased a handsome new automobile, and every fine day he and Mrs. Hill, with friends, go out for a ride. Capt. Robert Davis, who was called from West Point, where he was lecturing on hygienic matters to the cadets, to Virginia, by the sudden death of his father, will return to Fort Porter next week. Miss Nesbitt, sister of Mrs. Davis, leaves for her home, Nashville, Tenn., on Friday.

#### GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, March 26, 1912.

Surg. Willard J. Riddick, U.S.N., Miss Margaret M. Robertson, Midshipman Joseph M. Deem and Miss Lillian Pauls formed a dinner party at Hotel Galvez Friday, later attending the Forbes Robertson performance at the Grand in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Saturday afternoon Col. and Mrs. Edmund M. Blake and Misses Olivia and Ayeliffe Blake entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon, Misses Margaret Robertson, May Phelps, Marylly Fisher, Jerusha Collins, Lieut. N. M. Beardslee and W. K. Richards, U.S.A., and Surgeon Riddick, Midshipmen Deem and Ashley and Mr. Milton H. Potter, jr., and Mr. Paramore, of St. Louis, Mo., at an informal tea.

The officers of the Wheeling entertained with a dinner dance aboard ship Saturday evening. The souvenirs were dainty water-color designs attached to which were anchor pins. Capt. C. B. Brittain, commanding the Wheeling, and his wife, who is sojourning at the Hotel Galvez, entertained Col. and Mrs. E. M. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Moritz O. Kopperl and Major and Mrs. Earl J. Brown at dinner aboard the Wheeling on Saturday evening.

A pretty farewell tea was given aboard the Wheeling on Sunday by the wardroom officers for Misses Margaret Robertson, Adelaide Girardeau, Alice Sweeney, Jerusha Collins, Lillian Pauls, Lullie Bush, Myrtle Pauls, May Phelps, Marylly Fisher, Olivia Blake, Ayeliffe Blake and Messrs. Charles P. Macgill and Nat Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Moritz O. Kopperl chaperoned. The Wheeling sailed at 3 p.m. on Monday, a host of friends gathering at the pier to bid the officers, au revoir. Monday afternoon the officers of the Wheeling took their physical test, a ten-mile hike. After walking about six miles they were joined at Witherspoon's by Misses Alice Sweeney, Lullie Bush, Margaret Robertson and Lillian Pauls and Mrs. H. H. Royall, who enjoyed the rest of the hike with them, winding up at the Wheeling, where tea was served and where they were joined by Col. and Mrs. E. M. Blake and Misses Blake.

On Wednesday Mrs. Jim Sweeney chaperoned Misses Robertson, Phelps, Sweeney, Fisher, Bush and Labodie and Surgeon Riddick, Midshipmen Ashley and Deem, Paymaster Ramsdell and Mr. Benton W. L. Groce on a "kodik hike" along the boulevard and beach. Miss Robertson's big seven-passenger car and Miss Labodie's automobile were used. After the tour of the beach, boulevard and points of interest tea was served at the Galvez.

The officers of the Wheeling entertained Master Jim Sweeney and Misses Sweeney, Bush, Labodie and Phelps and Mrs. Royall at ten on Tuesday. Mrs. Earl J. Brown gave an informal tea on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. C. B. Brittain and Mrs. Hilary H. Royall. Miss Marguerite Labodie gave a bridge on Tuesday evening in honor of the officers of the Wheeling.

Wednesday evening the young ladies gave a Leap Year oyster roast in honor of the officers of the Wheeling. The trip was made over the Interurban road to an oyster farm down the island. The hostesses and their guests were Miss May Phelps, Dr. William J. Riddick, U.S.N., Miss Marylly Fisher, Paymr. Harvey B. Ramsdell, Miss Alice Sweeney and Mr. Nat Hall, Miss Margaret Robertson and Mr. W. M. Anderson, Miss Lillian Pauls and Mden. Joseph M. Deem, Miss Lullie Bush and Ensign L. B. Kimball, Miss Shelby Blackburn-Potter and Mr. Owen O'Neill, Miss Jerusha Collins and Mr. Charles P. Macgill, Miss Mary Calvert and Mr. Cartledge Campbell, Miss Marguerite Labodie and Mden. J. M. Ashley, Miss Mary Moody and Mr. E. Clyde Northern, Miss Gladys Graves, of Waco, and Mr. J. A. Davis. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hilary H. Royall and Dr. and Mrs. T. L. Kennedy chaperoned.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Capt. William Murray, of Fort Crockett, entertained with a beautiful bridge party on Thursday in honor of Miss Gladys Graves, of Waco, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Marvin L. Graves. Capt. and Mrs. Pagram J.



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Whitworth left Saturday for Seattle, Wash. Captain Whitworth has been construction quartermaster at Fort Crockett and returns to his former post.

Miss Bush and Ensign Ashley and Miss Labodie and Surgeon Riddick attended the Girls' Musical Club recital on Thursday evening to hear Vladimir de Pachmame, pianist. Lieut. N. M. Beardslee, U.S.A., attended the bridge party given on Thursday evening by Mrs. W. L. Moody, jr., and Miss Mary Moody in compliment to Miss Gladys Graves, of Waco.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver, Wash., March 24, 1912.

On the afternoon of March 21, Mrs. Henry L. Kinnison entertained at bridge in compliment to her sister, Miss Grace Danforth. The St. Patrick's Day idea was carried out in every detail of the decorations and refreshments. The tables were numbered with small shamrocks tied to the tails of green paper snakes, each of which was doing "the disappearing act" over the edge of the table. The score cards were green shamrocks and green mints were in hand-painted shamrock paper boxes on each table. Mrs. W. F. Jones won the club prize, an Irish crocheted jabot, topped with a tiny Irish-green bow. Mrs. Harry Wells won the guest prize, two volumes of Irish poems. Mrs. Harris won the consolation, a hand-painted poster representing an irate woman and bearing the legend, "I, Bridget!" The prizes were tied with green ribbons and a shamrock bearing a pretty quotation from an Irish poet. The dining room was in green and in the center of the table stood a large cake with twenty-three green candles, the latter representing the word St. Patrick said to the snakes for the guessing of which Mrs. Henry M. Fales received a green paper snake.

Much merriment was caused when each guest cut a slice of the "birthday cake" in search of a St. Patrick trophy and a "fortune." Mrs. McElvie found a little brown jug and her fortune read: "By this token you will become an expert jugler. The token itself is an excellent receptacle for snake medicine—perhaps good for snakes in the grass." Mrs. Maus found a small green hat tied up in the rhyme: "This is a promise from good St. Pat. Of a perfectly darling Easter hat." Mrs. R. S. Offley found in her slice: "This bit of blarney stone presages intimate relations with the diplomatic corps." Miss Dent found the pipe and the jingle: "This pipe means peace for the rest of your life." The shamrock means good luck and freedom from strife." Mrs. Harry Boyer found the harp with the reassuring promise: "Hush little girlie, don't you cry, You'll be an angel bye-and-bye." The shillalah bore the disquieting fortune: "Your better half will be much addicted to the club habit."

#### SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 17, 1912.

The battalion of marines from the cruiser squadron arrived in the post Monday and went into camp on the target range to engage in practice for two weeks. The officers are Major Hill, Captain Wright, Lieutenants Willis, Hoyt, and Surgeon Angwin. Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Willis have been spending a few days in the post with Major E. V. Smith. Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Harris gave a luncheon on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Willis. Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Gibson gave a dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Adams, Major Charles S. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. Willis and Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges. Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Chamberlin, of Fort Shafter, spent Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. K. E. Kumpke. Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Longanecker entertained Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Marquart on Sunday by motoring to Halieva and having dinner there.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence O. Mathews were hosts at a dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Watkins, Lieutenant Pryor, of the West Virginia, and Miss Betty Johnson. Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson entertained informally on Sunday evening, having as guests Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Shuttlesworth, Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpke, Dr. and Mrs. James R. Mount, Major E. V. Smith, Capt. D. W. Chamberlin, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAndrew, Lieut. and Mrs. Longanecker, Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews, and Lieutenants Edgerly, Foster, Ball and Rose. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Wiggins entertained at a dinner on Thursday for Capt. Duncan

Elliot, Major E. V. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Ely, Miss Pritchard, Miss Wilder, and Lieutenants Heffernan and Millikin. Capt. and Mrs. P. E. Marquart and Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph C. Kay had as dinner guests Thursday Col. J. S. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Kumpke and Lieutenant Rose.

Col. and Mrs. D. J. Rumbough entertained at dinner on Thursday Major C. S. Hill, Mrs. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Willis. Colonel Irwin and Captain McNab were visitors in the post during the brief stay of the Army transport Thomas in port. During Colonel Irwin's stay in the Philippines Mrs. Irwin and her daughter, Miss Irwin, will be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf. Mrs. Rehkopf is a daughter of Colonel Irwin. Mrs. W. R. Gibson was hostess for the Afternoon Bridge Club, Mrs. S. A. Adams having highest score.

The 2d Infantry band, which has been at Fort Shafter for several months, returned to the post this week. Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Shuttlesworth entertained the Evening Bridge Club this week, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Hersher being the prize-winners.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 26, 1912.

Colonel Allaire, who has been indisposed for a couple of weeks, is now able to be out. Mrs. Davis has returned from a ten days' visit with her mother, Mrs. Ingalls, at Atchison, Kas. Col. and Mrs. Buttler entertained at dinner on Tuesday, March 19, for Capt. and Mrs. Switzer, Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt, Dr. and Mrs. Clarke, Captains Howell and Van Dyne.

Mrs. Allaire was hostess for the Afternoon Bridge Club on March 18, and Mrs. Farnham made high score. One of the prettiest affairs of the week was a luncheon by Mrs. Nuttman for Mrs. Buttler, Mrs. Allaire, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Switzer, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Chenoweth, Mrs. Bubbs, Mrs. Rifenberick and Mrs. Allen, of Omaha, and Mrs. Stewart, of Council Bluffs. Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth entertained charmingly at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Buttler, the honor guests, and for Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Capt. and Mrs. Dorey, Capt. and Mrs. Switzer, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman and Captain Atkinson.

Major Atkinson has returned from Fort Leavenworth, where he has just finished the field service course. Mrs. Griffith gave a theater party on Saturday to see Margaret Anglin in "The Green Stockings." Mrs. Buttler, Mrs. Allaire, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Dorey, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Bubbs composed the party. Again on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Buttler were honor guests at a delightful dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham, who also invited Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Major and Mrs. Dale, Capt. and Mrs. Switzer, Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Glen Denning, Mrs. Younglof and Dr. McClanahan, of Omaha.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 30, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones entertained Tuesday at dinner, followed by cards, in honor of their guest, Miss Helen Sanders, of St. Paul. Lieut. George T. Everett left Saturday for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will return to this garrison in two weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin B. Maynard, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, left Saturday for San Francisco, sailing April 5 on the transport Logan for Manila, their future station.

Miss Marion Simpson, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, left Wednesday for Grand Rapids, Mich., to visit relatives before returning to her home in Louisville, Ky. Miss Drow entertained Thursday afternoon for the Thursday Afternoon Bridge Club. The club will not meet next Thursday, but will meet the first Thursday after Easter. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead entertained Tuesday evening at cards. Mrs. Isaac Catlin was hostess Monday for the Sewing Club.

Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Infantry garrison, entertained Friday evening at cards. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin McClellan entertained last evening at dinner for Col. Edward H. Plummer, Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshine, Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker and Lieut. Alex M. Hall. Mrs. Edward F. Geddings entertained Friday at tea. Mrs. Stanley L. James on Wednesday gave a charming bridge tea. Assisting the hostess were Mesdames

Fieldier M. M. Beall, John S. Loud, George T. Everett, Max R. Wainer, Edward S. Hayes, John M. Willis. About fifty guests were entertained.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter entertained Saturday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones, Miss Sponsler and Lieut. Carlin Stokely. Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett entertained Sunday at supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Willis, Miss Johnston and Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron.

Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno are entertaining this evening (Sunday), at a farewell supper for Miss Marion Bowen, guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little, who leaves Tuesday for Atlanta, Ga. The guests are Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little, Miss Johnston, Miss Polly Field, Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds, Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron. The table decorations were suggestive of Easter. The centerpiece was a large mound of pink sweet peas. Capt. Frank E. Bamford returned Wednesday from Washington, D.C., where he spent the past two months. Lieut. Harry B. Etter returned Wednesday to the post from Shippensburg, Pa., where he had been visiting relatives. Lieutenant Etter has taken No. 3, K Row, in the Cavalry garrison.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 27, 1912.

An informal bridge party was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. A. A. Ackerman, wife of Captain Ackerman, U.S.N., in honor of Mrs. Lee Holcomb. Those in attendance included Mrs. John McClellan, Mrs. Charles Vogdes, Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith and Mrs. John Stafford. Lieut. and Mrs. S. M. Rock, of the revenue cutter Bear, entertained recently with a theater party for Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Ballinger.

Mrs. Charles MacCormick Reeve, wife of General Reeve, entertained at her Coronado Beach bungalow recently with a bridge, followed by tea. At the U. S. Grant Hotel on April 9 there is to be a charity ball for the benefit of the Children's Home. The patrons and patronesses include U. S. Grant, jr., Major and Mrs. William R. Maize, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree and Capt. and Mrs. John L. Sehon. E. Henderson Van Surdam, head of the El Paso Military Institute, has been in the city on a short trip, visiting friends. He is well known here, having at one time been a member of the Coronado Tent City band. Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith entertained last week with an informal tea in honor of Mrs. Lee Holcomb. About thirty guests were in attendance, including many of the members of the Army and Navy colony.

Misses Marion and Blanche Vogdes entertained with a bridge luncheon Saturday in honor of Miss Claire Parmelee, a bride-elect and sister of Mdsn. Harold Parmelee. The guests numbered fourteen. Mrs. W. Prentice B. Prentice on Friday evening gave a dinner-bridge, complimentary to Mrs. Lee Holcomb. Capt. and Mrs. John L. Sehon were among the guests.

#### FORT LAWTON.

Fort Lawton, Wash., March 25, 1912.

Miss Greenhow, of Wisconsin, is visiting her cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Doane. Colonel Jackson has been entertaining at a series of delightful dinners. Mrs. Martin Novak entertained at an auction bridge luncheon for Mrs. Ayl, her house guest, last Wednesday. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Novak, in honor of Mrs. Ayl, gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Doane, Lieut. and Mrs. Meals, Captain Childs, Mr. Chandler, Miss Greenhow, Mr. Marman, Mrs. Ayl and Mr. Lawrenson. After dinner all attended the post hop at the club.

Lieut. and Mrs. Meals have had as guests Mrs. Long and Mr. and Mrs. Pelous, of Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. Shaffer are all packed and waiting for orders for his new station as quartermaster. Mrs. Jackson, visiting her brother here for several months, sails on boat via Panama about April 1. Dr. and Mrs. Brown, who leave here for Honolulu, have been with the 25th for ten years and it seems as though part of the regiment was leaving.

Capt. Martin Novak has been made regimental quartermaster. Capt. and Mrs. Doane entertained beautifully at dinner for their guest, Miss Greenhow, on Monday, March 25. Other guests were Mrs. Ayl, Colonel Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Novak, Lieut. and Mrs. Meals and Mr. Everett.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to April 2. Later changes appear in another column.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship and Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Marbury Johnson. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.





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### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. George R. Clark. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

### Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

The Fifth Division will be disbanded on April 20. The North Carolina has been ordered placed in first reserve at Portsmouth, N.H.; the Birmingham has been ordered placed in first reserve at Philadelphia, and the Salem has been ordered placed in first reserve at Boston. The disposition of the Washington and Chester will be announced later.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. Sailed April 1 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Port au Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles O. Marsh. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

### Fleet Auxiliary.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
PATASCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter S. Anderson. On the

Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. Sailed April 2 from Guam for Olongapo, P.I.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. Sailed April 2 from Guam for Olongapo, P.I.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At San Diego, Cal.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. Sailed April 2 from Guam for Olongapo, P.I.

### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Shanghai, China.  
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Amoy, China.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. At Shanghai, China.  
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svarz. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, G., Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

### CHINA SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander.

RAINBOW, C.C., 14 secondary battery guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.  
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Calk. At Canton, China.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Swatow, China.  
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Hong-kong, China.  
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

### Auxiliaries.

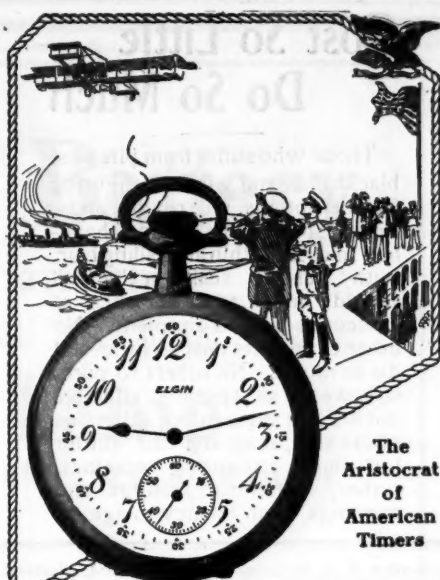
ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Nanking, China.  
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I.  
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Olongapo, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter D. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

### TUGS IN COMMISSION.

CHOCTAW. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
OSCEOLA. Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At Cape Maisi, Cuba. Send mail to the naval station, Key West, Fla.  
POTOMAC. Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
TECUMSEH. Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
UNCAS. Btsn. William J. Drummond. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.  
ARTHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
BUFFALO (transport) 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At Chefoo, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHENEY, M. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on April 8.  
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the East Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchings, master. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meri-



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wether, master. Sailed March 22 from Amapala, Honduras, for San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Ordered placed in commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Ensign Michael A. Leahy. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btsn. Harry T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.  
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Francis D. Burns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.  
NEPTUNE (collier), merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.  
NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Milo F. Draemel. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.  
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail to Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba.  
PEORIA (tug). Btsn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PEABODY (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. Sailed March 30 from Weymouth, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
STYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut.



## Cost So Little Do So Much

Those who suffer from pimples, blackheads and other disfiguring facial eruptions, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms and shapeless nails; dry, thin and falling hair, with itching, scaly scalps—all should make trial at once of Cuticura soap and ointment. No other emollients cost so little and do so much. No others so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective not only for these minor afflictions of the skin, scalp and hair, but for torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, irritations, scalings and crustings, from infancy to age.

Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Ensign Jonas H. Ingram. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.  
TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
TENNESSEE, A.O., 20 guns. Lieut. George B. Landenberger. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.  
VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed March 30 from Baltimore, Md., for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.O., 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
WHEELING. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Bten. Edwin Murphy. In reserve at Erie, Pa. Address there.  
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### TORPEDO FLOTILLA, ATLANTIC FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Seventh Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Pensacola, Fla.  
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Pensacola, Fla.  
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At Pensacola, Fla.  
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Pensacola, Fla.  
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Pensacola, Fla.

#### Eighth Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Pensacola, Fla.  
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Pensacola, Fla.  
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

#### Ninth Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.

Send mail for boats, except Warrington, of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Pensacola, Fla.  
MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Pensacola, Fla.  
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Pensacola, Fla.  
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Pensacola, Fla.  
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

#### Tenth Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Charleston, S.C.  
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Pensacola, Fla. Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt ordered to command.  
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Pensacola, Fla.  
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Pensacola, Fla.  
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Pensacola, Fla.

### ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

#### Second Submarine Group.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.  
CASTINE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
SEVERN (tender). At Hampton Roads, Va.  
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Werrall R. Carter. At Hampton Roads, Va.

#### Third Submarine Group.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.  
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At Hampton Roads, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Hampton Roads, Va.

### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Clarence S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

#### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.  
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Sydney M. Kraus. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr., Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Diego, Cal.

#### Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John E. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.  
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At San Diego, Cal.  
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.

#### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin, Commander.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.  
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.  
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

### ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Nanking, China.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Shanghai, China.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John O. Cunningham. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Chinkiang, China.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Wuhu, China.  
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Olongapo, P.I.

#### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.  
A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.  
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.  
A-6 (submarine). Ensign James O. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.  
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

### RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, Commanding.

Torpedoboots Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboots—Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, DeLong, Ericson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thronson, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack, Commander.

Torpedoboots Davis and Fox.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboots Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. William C. Cole. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bten. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Supply sailed April 1 from Olongapo, P.I. for Guam.

WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem will relieve the Wabash about April 15.

### MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

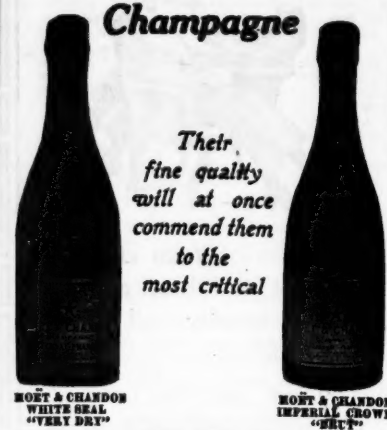
Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. Boston, Mass. Mail should be addressed to Boston, Mass. The Ranger arrived March 15 at the Boston Yard for repairs.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, U.S.N., retired. At berth foot of East 24th street, New York city.

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### Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.O. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of March 30, page 968.

### A NEW ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SERVICE.

For the first time in America there is a movement toward the formation of companies whose function is to deal with the Army and Navy. These companies are to a certain extent an emulation of the Army and Navy stores of England, though in somewhat different form, and restricted necessarily to a less extensive scale of operation, for the reason that our Service enrollment is so much less than that of England's. The first concern of this nature to specialize in supplying the United Services exclusively is The Norman Company, Inc., with headquarters at the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway. It is composed of retired officers of the Regular Service. Besides purveying their own line of goods to the Army and Navy they act as purchasing agents for them, as well as for the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Their object is to enable the Army and Navy to purchase those particular sorts of commodities that it uses with the greatest facility and at a minimum of expense. The officers of The Norman Company are: Capt. J. M. Campbell, U.S.A., retired, president; Major W. H. H. Crowell, U.S.A., retired, vice-president; Capt. W. C. Tremaine, U.S.A., retired, vice-president; Mr. J. R. McConnell, general manager.

As the soldier has often much trouble with his marching shoes a hint as to the care of foot covering may be of service to the enlisted men. Great care is often given to clothing in brushing and airing, but too often little thought is given to shoes. They are taken off and put away in a corner or in a box, or drawer, where there is little or no circulation of air, the wearer being forgetful of the fact that after a day's wear a shoe is saturated with perspiration, and that the drying of this is essential to future comfort. One great cause of the deterioration of shoes is continuous wearing without giving the perspiration a chance to dry out, thus rotting the leather. On being removed shoes should be brushed, pulled into shape and put where the air can circulate freely about them, a window sill being an excellent place for this airing. Placed there for an hour after a day's wear, the chances are that the leather will be well dried out preparatory to the next day's use.

"Following upon acquisition by Harland and Wolff, Belfast, of the business of the London and Glasgow Engineering and Shipbuilding Company," says the New York Maritime Register, "further developments are promised. The Londonderry Harbor Board is in negotiation with the Harland and Wolff firm with the view of reopening the old shipyard on the River Foyle, which between 1890 and 1895 turned out some fine sailing ships and small steamers. The opening of a branch of Harland and Wolff on the Shannon is said to be under contemplation. It is learned that the London and Glasgow Engineering and Shipbuilding Works will be mainly employed for building warships—a branch of activity which Harland and Wolff have somewhat neglected in the past."

The new order that lectures on astronomy are to be given to soldiers at Aldershot is one which will meet with warm approval, says the Times of Southampton, England. The wonder is that such a movement was not made years ago. Sir Norman Lockyer calls to mind an illustration of the need of such knowledge, which dates back twenty-nine years. When Lord Wolsey ordered the attack on Arabi's army at Tel-el-Kebir there ensued a long march across the desert, and there was not an officer in the whole service who knew enough of astronomy to guide the troops by the stars. So the general in command was reduced to the necessity of requesting that a couple of naval officers might be lent for the purpose.



LETTER NO. 25. APRIL 6, 1912

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NO PLATE RENEWALS.

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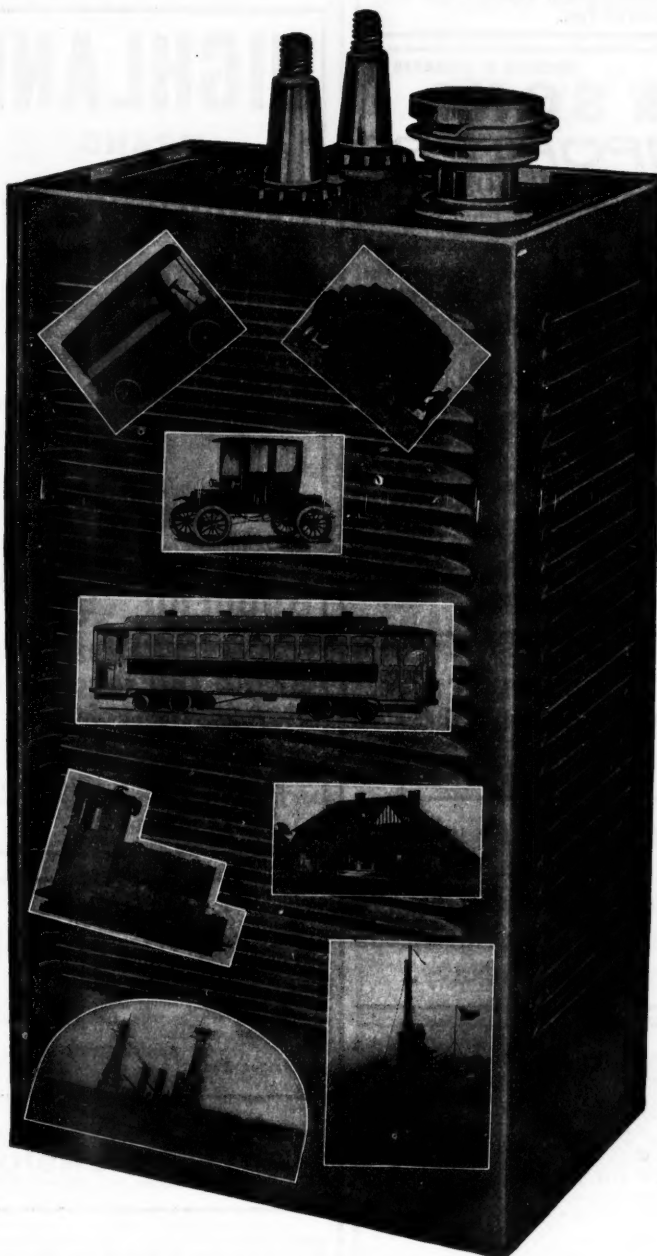
NO SEDIMENT IN JARS.

NO CLEANING OF JARS.

NO BREAKING OF JARS.

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IT SOLVES THE TRAIN LIGHTING PROBLEM.

IT HAS ADDED NEW LIFE TO COUNTRY HOUSE LIGHTING.

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*To be continued next week.*

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21, 1911, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

**MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,**

CHIEF ENGINEER AND PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THOMAS A. EDISON

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., April 23, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4423: Boiler gaskets.—Sch. 4432: Electrical supplies.—Sch. 4437: Gasoline.—Sch. 4438: Operating aprons, caps and gowns, white bedspreads, woolen blankets, forks, knives, spoons, etc., cups, plates, etc., hospital slippers, hospital shirts, pillowcases and sheets, pajamas, mattresses, covers, etc., towels.—Sch. 4441: Basic sulphate of white lead.—Sch. 4442: Hair brushes. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 4-1-12.



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